

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 255

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## MAINE MEN OPPOSE ALL-NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM

Advocate Consolidation of Northern Lines With Extension Into Region of N. Y. Central

Maine Central Official Defends Plan for Merger Into Western Trunk Line

The State of Maine entered the discussion of New England railroad consolidation with a rush today, and when its representatives had concluded the placid unanimity which up till then had characterized the support of an all-New England rail merger, was shattered. The Maine speakers this morning, who continued testimony begun yesterday afternoon, not only took sharp issue with the proposal of the Storror report, but offered a new and radical plan for a northern New England consolidation, to put its extension into their area of the New York Central railroad.

George H. Eaton, general traffic manager of the Maine Central, in elaborating the testimony previously offered by Morris McDonald, president of the line, defended the western trunk lines which have been so far much abused by witnesses from southern New England, and proposed that the Maine Central should be consolidated with one of them. The features of his plan, referred to as the "McDonald plan," include two New England rail systems, the first a composite Boston & Maine-New Haven system, the other a group dominated by the New York Central, connecting with, and including, the Maine Central. To this latter the Bangor & Aroostook would be added. The New York Central connection would be made via the Boston & Albany, now controlled by the Central. The most radical feature of the proposal is the inclusion of the Worcester & Portland division of the Boston & Maine as the link between the New York Central and its Maine gateway. Finally, under the "McDonald proposal," the Central Vermont line (Grand Trunk) and the Rutland (jointly owned by New Haven and New York Central) would be left as they are.

### Wants Canadian Gateways "Open"

Under the Storror report it would be only these latter two small lines and the Boston & Albany which would be left out of an otherwise all-inclusive New England system. It is the Storror report which witnesses after witnesses, representing industries in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have been supporting in the previous three days of the hearing. Continuing his argument from yesterday, Mr. Eaton declared the Boston & Maine and New Haven represented the logical roads for a "southern" consolidation. Each would be a thickly populated area, with heavy traffic and a network of lines. On the other hand, the Maine Central, he said, passed through less populated areas, with long hauls. The two former carriers gave substantial tonnage to coastwise lines, and would naturally be interested in identical. To include his own line in such a consolidation, he thought, would be unwise for New England as a whole. On the other hand, the port of Boston would probably be aided by a junction of the New Haven and Boston & Maine.

The independence of the Central Vermont (Grand Trunk) and Rutland lines, witness continued, would serve to protect the Canadian gateways. A complete tie-up of management in one line would leave Maine "bottled up," he asserted. Boston had the advantage of the New York Central service through the Boston & Albany, and it was just what Portland wanted. Taking over the Worcester & Portland division of the Boston & Maine represented the most practical method of linking up Maine with competitive western outlet. This Worcester division, particularly after Nashua, was a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## ITALY GIVES CORFU BACK TO THE GREEKS, SAYS ATHENS REPORT

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP)—The island of Corfu, returned to the Greek authorities this morning, it is announced in dispatches received here.

CORFU, Sept. 27.—At noon today four Italian battleships, with seven destroyers, reappeared from behind the island of Vido, opposite this city, and proceeded to anchor in the port. It appeared as if the entire Italian fleet were returning. The city was thrown into a state of suspense, not knowing whether the Italian move was a prelude to the evacuation, set for today, or a continuation of the occupation. There was no interior cause for the movement by the fleet, as the city is orderly.

## 87 P. C. OF MOTORISTS DISREGARDING LAWS

More Than 1000 Licenses Revoked and 500 Suspended So Far This Month

"The sheer carelessness or heedlessness of motorists to do the little things that make driving, especially at night, not only safer but pleasanter is simply appalling," declared Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, today in telling of the results of the drive he has been conducting to round up violators of the lights and brakes regulations. "It seems almost unbelievable," said Mr. Goodwin, "that in one set 175 out of 200 drivers held up had defective lights, or in some other way failed to observe the laws that have been made for the mutual protection and safety of motorists and the public."

"In our wholesale round-ups for headlights violations it is surprising the number of other offenses we have discovered drivers committing. Drunken drivers, machines not properly registered, and people operating without a license, as well as speeding and disregard for the rules of the road, are some of the cases these inspectors of headlights have taken into court. However, this drive has resulted in a marked improvement in obedience to the lights regulations. Thousands of drivers, although not held up, have voluntarily put their lights in shape to meet the law. We are working to make these figures 100 per cent."

The campaign against the drunken driver is showing some effect too, according to Mr. Goodwin, who says that an intoxicated man driving a car is more of a menace than if he had a rattling gear or headlights. He would run for cover from the gun, but they expect the motorist to be in possession of his faculties and exercise reasonable care, of which a driver under the influence of liquor is incapable. The registrar already has suspended 500 licenses, and revoked more than 1000 this month as a result of reports from his agents conducting this campaign, and Mr. Goodwin says that they will continue their activities at least until the end of next month.

### LORD RENFREW ENTERAINS

HIGH RIVER, Alberta, Sept. 27.—Open house was declared at the E. P. Ranch today by its owner, Lord Renfrew, the Prince of Wales, in cognate, and guests were received for the first time since he arrived two weeks ago from England for his "roughing it" vacation. His lordship invited the members of the Alberta, Edmonton and Breckenridge Association, who are holding their annual picnic on the ranch grounds, to visit him.

### JAPANESE MINISTER RESIGNS

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Tokichi Tanaka, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the Intelligence Bureau, has resigned. His successor is Tameo Matsudaira, who has been director of the European and American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office. Mr. Matsudaira is succeeded by Koki Hirota, recently deputy chief of the Bureau of Information. Baron Tanetaro Megata, a member of the House of Peers, has been appointed Privy Councillor.

## WETS BOAST PRESS SUPPORT FOR \$250,000 MICHIGAN DRIVE TO WEAKEN PROHIBITION LAW

Leader Says 60 Newspapers Have Agreed to Take His Copy When Campaign Starts—11th-Hour Attack and Criticism of Church in Contest Appears Imminent

By a Staff Correspondent  
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—The wets of Michigan are prepared to go before the manufacturers and business interests of the State in a financial campaign to assist in fighting prohibition. The drive for money will come very soon, declares Robert D. Wardell, secretary of the Michigan division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The goal for the liquor campaign fund is \$250,000. With increased financial assistance the plan of quick, decisive action, which has always favored the wets, Mr. Wardell says, will be made more efficient. Blows timed in effective arguments, delivered just before an election too late for opponents to counter, are favored by his organization. For this kind of work Mr. Wardell says the newspaper is the best agent.

"Sixty newspapers in the southern industrial district of the State have

agreed to take my copy when I get ready for them in the next campaign. We got our 27,000 members in Michigan chiefly through newspaper publicity in two Detroit papers that circulated over the entire State."

The method used, which is likely to be tried again, was the return newspaper coupon system, signed by wet sympathizers who took one or the other of the journals. To those returning a button was sent back and five more membership cards. Each man writing in was sent five membership cards. Out of 85 counties in the State, there are now wet members in 63.

"We have no organization by counties in Michigan nor any city branches. We can get the members of the cities and counties that we need when we need them," Mr. Wardell said.

The large foreign population of the State Mr. Wardell did not dwell largely

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## HOME BREW "ADS" INDICT NEWSPAPER

Federal Grand Jury Takes Action Against Maine Publication for Dry Law Violation

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 27 (Special).—Federal indictment of the Lewiston Daily Sun, an incorporated morning newspaper, charging with the unlawful advertising of utensils, machines, preparations, compounds and tablets designed for use in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor, in violation of Section 18 of Title Two of the Volstead Act, is believed by prohibition leaders here to be the first action taken by federal courts against a newspaper publication.

The fact that the Sun had been secretly indicted by a federal grand jury was revealed yesterday, when Frank A. Murphy, a Lewiston shopkeeper, was arrested on a joint indictment with the newspaper. Another indictment was returned against the Sun separately, charging a second offense in a large advertisement published by that paper on Sept. 17.

Federal indictment of the Sun is the result of a crime perpetrated here early in the week by a victim of home brew, said Seth May, prohibition director for the State of Maine, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It set in motion forces tending to such indictment, he asserted. Mr. May said that the first advertisement of home-brew utensils and ingredients appeared on Aug. 11, in the Sun. The advertisement was from the Commercial Products Company of Lewiston, and after federal officials had given consideration to it, a member of the Sun staff was cautioned by them that such advertising was a violation of the law.

Subsequently advertising appeared, reading thus: "Malt, hops, home-brew supplies, new Pacific coast hops, helmet brew, superior malt, syrup, jars, jugs, kegs. Come in and see our new line of modified hardware. Mail inquiries promptly answered."

Director May learned that Frank A. Murphy came to Lewiston from another New England State a few months ago, and shortly afterwards set up the shop which advertised as the Commercial Products Company. This week he presented the evidence he had gathered before the United States Grand Jury, sitting at Portland, and the indictments were returned.

"We sent our agents as customers to the Commercial Products Company," said Director May. "They found a liberal display of utensils and ingredients making a complete home brew outfit. Murphy explained that he could be made with a kick in it and offered a receipt for brew, advising that nothing be said as this was taking an extra charge against the law. The agent finally bought \$30 worth of materials, including a complete still, and accepted a written receipt for beer like the 'old-time stuff.'"

"Recent crime, directly chargeable to home brew parties here, spurred officials to action, convincing them that all lawful means should be taken to prevent such crime, by stopping the legal cause for it."

## RUSSIAN-KARELIAN MISSION ATTACKED

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Mr. Lavroff, chairman of the Russian-Karelian border commission has been killed and two others of the commission wounded by assassins at the frontier while returning from Finland, according to a dispatch from Petrozavodsk.

A sharp controversy has been in progress for some time between the Russian Soviet Government and Finland over the district of Karelia. Finland appealed to the League of Nations, claiming that under the Treaty of Dorpat, Russia was bound to grant a certain measure of autonomy to Karelia, but the Soviet Government rejected any idea of intervention by the League, and the Permanent Court of International Justice on July 23 last decided that it was incompetent to pronounce an opinion, as requested by the League Council, for the reason that Russia was not a member of the League. No reference to the establishment of any Russian-Karelian border commission has been made in previous dispatches.

## GOOD RELATIONSHIP IS RESTORED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

NORTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 27 (AP).—The British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, speaking here today, declared that his conference with the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, in Paris last week had had the effect of restoring the former good relations between France and Great Britain.

The atmosphere of restraint and almost distrust that prevailed between the two countries when the present British Government came into office had been changed, he said, into one of mutual confidence.

"I think," said Mr. Baldwin, "that there is now, both in Paris and London, recognition of the importance of the Entente in this way—that without it a European settlement would be more difficult. The best hope of settlement lies in the intimate relationship between France and this country."

Peace, he added, was necessary for a solution of the situation confronting Europe.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## LEAGUE 'MORE ALIVE' THAN EVER, DECLARES DEAN JOHN H. WIGMORE

Jurist Member of Co-operation Group Credits It With "Quenching Fires" of Impending Wars

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP).—There is no possibility of another League of Nations to replace the present one which has given considerable satisfaction to John H. Wigmore, dean of the law school of Northwestern University and a member of the league committee on intellectual co-operation, declared upon his return yesterday from Geneva.

"The League is just as alive as the Congress of the United States," Dean Wigmore declared. "It has quenched the fires of several impending wars, and had not a Council of Ambassadors done effective work in clearing up the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing the United States that the League is a great agency for peace, but the League is not responsible for that. It is not responsible for the Italian situation, the League would have assumed responsibility for controlling the outbreak."

"The fact that it did not censure Italy in its seizure of Corfu may have done nothing toward convincing







## WETS BOAST PRESS SUPPORT FOR \$250,000 MICHIGAN DRIVE TO WEAKEN PROHIBITION LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

on. He said that the Hungarians in the beet fields were all wet and that there were also substantial colonies of German descent in Detroit and to the north.

Mr. Wardell, who is president of a firm manufacturing commercial lighting units, added:

"I have worked here without compensation, advancing considerable of my own funds to carry on the work. In the future I expect I shall be reimbursed for the money I have advanced. Our membership includes a number of very representative people, all of whose names I am not ready at this time to divulge."

He described the Michigan state committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, all residing in Detroit, thus:

Dr. John H. Stevin, physician and surgeon, president; Harry J. Guthard, vice-president of the Continental Bank; treasurer; Frank Kuhn, president of the American Electrical Heater Company, largest in the United States; Roscoe B. Huston, treasurer of the Recreation Building Company; John T. Woodhouse, real estate and wholesale tobacco dealer; John A. Russell, publisher of the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record; Asher L. Corneilus, well-known attorney; the Rev. Father John A. McCloskey; James T. Lynn, retired capitalist; and J. B. Book, largest real estate operator in Michigan.

The wets are ready to launch a state-wide campaign to write modification of prohibition into the state constitution. Should they do so in conjunction with the "liberal" Senator James Couzens' race for re-election, Michigan will become one of the national battlegrounds of prohibition in 1924.

"We have everything ready to send out petitions to our 27,000 members for putting a modification proposition on the ballot," said Mr. Wardell to the writer. "Each member will get a petition with space for 25 names. As it requires but 65,000 to get on the ballot, you can see what a total we would receive if every member sent in only 10 names."

There is no question that the association can call on Michigan to vote for beer and wine next fall if it wants to. Already signs are seen here that Mr. Couzens, automobile millionaire and avowed wet, is going to make a huge publicity campaign in his own behalf. He has the money and is regarded in Detroit as a good spender. The Anti-Saloon League is determined to defeat him. If the wets put their eggs in the same basket with the Senator, it should make a spectacular campaign.

### Campaign Material

"Though Michigan voted down a modification amendment four years ago, I think that if we get the right kind of a proposition submitted next year it will certainly carry," Mr. Wardell said. "If we provide for modification allowing the sale of non-intoxicating beer, with a tax making it pay a revenue to the State and allow it to be consumed only in the home, I think the results will be entirely different."

Governor, Legislature and congressmen are to be elected next fall. Wet and dry issue will probably figure all along the line. Mr. Couzens' race, however, will outshine them all.

Support which the evangelical churches have given prohibition has caused Mr. Wardell evident concern. Apparently he is contemplating an effort to put a modification proposition on the ballot, by emphasizing the alleged difference in the attitude of different sects toward the Eighteenth Amendment. He is particularly hostile to the ministers who denounce dry-law violators from the pulpit. Unlike some wets, notably Robert J. Hall, secretary of the Chicago division of the "Veterans of Liberty," the saloon keepers' national organization, who told the writer that the liquor question was a "moral" one, and should be kept out of politics, this wet champion, for opposite reasons, says it is a political one, and should be kept out of churches.

From the standpoint of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League the situation is serious, but with right support holds the prospect of success. The league grays that in blocking all dry legislation at the last Legislature, in defeating two dry candidates for Congress, and in beating several dry municipal judges here for re-election, the wets have made an advance in Michigan.

Detroit is wet, the league grants. But outside of Detroit it holds the State to be dry, and it points not only to the defeat of the modification proposal of 1919 by 207,000 majority, but also to Michigan's voting itself dry in 1916 by 68,000, in advance of national prohibition the State made Detroit the largest dry city in the world.

### League Head Talks

"We shall have to beat Senator Couzens," said A. C. Graham, field superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, in a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We were surprised and disappointed and sorry he has taken his stand for beer." He continued:

"Couzens can be beaten in the Republican primary, and he will be. There is plenty of strong Republican material ready for the race. Our danger is not the lack of a good man to run against Couzens, but that too many dries will get into the field against him. If he won the Republican nomination,

If you desire individual, beautiful and intelligently economical clothes, visit the

Bertha Kelley Studio

9 East 54th Street, New York

Send for illustrated booklet

**Pollee**  
New York  
Hats

a dry Democrat could beat him at the election.

We need something of this kind to wake our people up. They are asleep, and think the fight is over. The big battle for prohibition, in my judgment, will come in 1924. The primary falls in September of next year.

Mr. Couzens, who was appointed to the Senate as Mr. Newberry's successor, has never been through a state campaign. He made many millions out of the automobile industry, and no doubt will freely finance his own campaign.

The Republican Party of Michigan has never taken any stand on prohibition. I am certain that the rank and file of the party in the State is dry and will not welcome a candidate who stands for modification. When Mr. Couzens came out for beer, it was for 5 per cent beer. The wets must have got to him right away, for he soon made explanation that it was not 5 per cent but as this is generally understood that he meant, but 5 per cent "proof spirits," which would mean 3 per cent or so in ordinary parlance.

### Legislature Dry

While the big fight in Michigan next year will concern the Detroit Senator, Mr. Graham observed that the rank and file of the party in the State is dry and will not welcome a candidate who stands for modification. When Mr. Couzens came out for beer, it was for 5 per cent beer. The wets must have got to him right away, for he soon made explanation that it was not 5 per cent but as this is generally understood that he meant, but 5 per cent "proof spirits," which would mean 3 per cent or so in ordinary parlance.

Immigrants in great number have been coming to Michigan by its industrial development, Mr. Graham remarked. He said the foreign-born among the newcomers added much to the wet vote, which the wet politicians used as usual make the most of. He added:

"The Michigan Legislature is dry in both houses by a big majority, and there is no prospect of the wets capturing either body. Eleven of the State's congressmen are considered dry by the Anti-Saloon League."

"What of the reports of unchecked bootlegging across the Canadian border?" he was asked.

"Greatly exaggerated," he replied.

"There is some liquor coming in, but it is part of the wet propaganda to exaggerate law violation."

Less Drinking in Colleges

Shown in National Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Less drinking among college students and a greater interest in civic and reform problems throughout the undergraduate body of our American institutions were reported at the conference of the Interstate Prohibition Association, held here.

"An amazing change has come over the college student in our American institutions since the coming of prohibition," said Harry S. Warner, secretary of the association. "He is not the drunkard portrayed by liquor propagandists. He does not even tipple as did his father or grandfather in their college days."

"College towns are no longer the scenes of the carousals which were once an inseparable part of college life. The college man is sober, alert, concerned with athletic, keenly interested in the vital things of life. So far from being the patron of the bootlegger, he is becoming a positive and aggressive factor in the fight against violations of law."

"The illicit liquor traffic today gets into the newspapers. The great hosts who were victims in the days of the licensed traffic received no publicity because drunkenness then was comparatively common while today it is unusual about a campus and hence is news."

British Students to Enter Harvard

Two students from the universities at Oxford and Cambridge, England, will study this year at Harvard College under the provision of the Henry P. Davison Scholarship established last spring. These two scholarships, together with similar ones at Yale and Princeton, were presented by Mrs. Davison in memory of her husband and to aid in fostering good will between the United States and Great Britain. Harvard, Yale and Princeton are to supply the tuition for these men, who are selected as representatives of the highest type of university men, the final choice being based on character and general standing.

From Trinity College, Oxford, comes John Bird, whose father was head of the Natal Civil Service. He prepared for college at Clongones Wood in Ireland. He will take courses in philosophy as well as continuing his interest in literature, play-writing and newspaper work. A great nephew of Dr. Montagu Butler, late master of Trinity College, W. D. Macpherson, is a representative of Cambridge University, and will study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

## THE NEW YORK LEAGUE

Business and Professional Women

Presents

## The Second Annual Women's Activities Exhibit

Depicting progress made by women in all avenues of business, scientific, and artistic endeavors and

## Style Revue

Showing garments created by exclusive designers for the smart business woman.

Specialty numbers each night for a week

Hotel Commodore, N. Y. City Sept. 24-29

## LIFTING RESTRICTION IN BACK BAY ARGUED

Engineers' Club Plan Opposed by Mr. Homans, Representing Commonwealth Ave. Clients

Lifting the restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth on the erection of buildings in that portion of Back Bay, Boston, extending from the Charles River to Boylston Street, from the Public Garden past Massachusetts Avenue, which the Commonwealth reclaimed and filled in before the Civil War, was opposed today by Robert Homans, attorney for six clients who have residences on Commonwealth Avenue, when the special commission resumed its hearing in the office of the Attorney-General in the State House.

Among the restrictions under consideration was one providing "that no cellar or lower floor of any building on land formerly owned by the Commonwealth shall be placed more than four feet below the level of the milldam as fixed by the top surface of hampered silt at the southeast corner of the emptying sluices."

The commission consists of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General; John H. Mahony, Building Commissioner of the City of Boston, and William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works of Massachusetts.

The case which the commission is to decide and report at the next session of the Legislature, grew out of the desire of those owning the land at Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street, where the Engineers' Club has property, to make several changes. To do this it is necessary for the excavations planned to go below the four feet level of the ancient milldam, which disappeared more than 50 years ago.

### Justice to Buyers

Augustus P. Loring, John Noble and William W. Odlin appeared for the representatives of the Engineers' Club which desired the lifting of the restriction. They were heard last week, and today Mr. Homans spoke before the commission, telling that the terms of sale under which the Commonwealth sold its reclaimed land in the Back Bay for \$5,000,000, to \$6,000,000, should be lived up to, in justice to the buyers who opposed any change being made.

He further pointed out that in accordance with the wording of these deeds, if the Commonwealth failed to step in and correct any illegal construction of buildings in this district any private property owner could go into the courts and force the State to do so. He cited decisions of the Supreme Court that the restrictions could not be lifted, describing conditions under which the Back Bay was developed and constructed.

### Idea of Restriction

He argued that the defendants in the case, namely the trustees of the Engineers' Club, knew the restrictions in the deeds when they bought the property and should not now ask the Commonwealth to give them something they did not buy.

Mr. Homans informed the commission that his clients now had a suit in equity pending before a master and that they hoped to argue the case before the Supreme Court in November.

John Noble, attorney, representing the club officials, answered Mr. Homans, saying that he doubted that the purchasers actually bought the restrictions and raised the question as to what the Commonwealth's deeds really meant. He said the deeds have a mass of obligations and the question to be determined was whether the depth was something the Commonwealth could govern except in the question of public health.

He pointed out that, in his opinion, the restrictions could only be applied to things relating to the beauty of the section which it was intended to make and maintain one of the show places of the city.

BROWN TO HAVE RECORD CLASS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27. (Special)—Brown University's freshman class will be the largest in its history, according to the registrar, Frederick L. Guild. Definite figures will not be known until this week, but nearly 450 have either qualified or partially qualified thus far. In the woman's college the enrollment for the new class has reached 100, a larger number than usual.

WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET OCT. 30

Legislation, the outlook, and the program to be adopted by the league are to be considered at the autumn business meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, to be held in Boston, Oct. 30. Local leagues are expected to consider the subject in detail, and be prepared to take action, through their representatives, at the state meeting.

## MAINE MEN OPPOSE ALL-NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

"weak line," he said, "offering little through traffic."

Through this connection, Mr. Eaton continued, the State of Maine would get a New York gateway and a route to the west by a line not passing through the congested Boston area. His plan offered competition for Maine's goods, and likewise "broke the neck to the bottle" over the congested Portland-Boston route.

An all-New England system offered great danger that rates would be increased, he added. Previous testimony, he thought, showed that a barrier might be built up along the Hudson River against western trunk lines. Furthermore, he did not think that a local New England system would be strong enough to fill out the empty places on Maine's railroad map.

New England's apprehension that it might lose Canadian differentials (cheaper rates offered by Canadian lines to obtain freight over the congested routes) was groundless, he held, for the Grand Trunk was not likely to withdraw its cheap rates so long as it retained a through line between Portland to Chicago, and a Chicago-New York route.

### Portland Men Testify

Cross-examination of Mr. Eaton was deferred to allow Portland business men to give brief testimony. For the Associated Industries of Maine, representing 118 manufacturers, Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves spoke in favor of the New York Central consolidation.

"While Maine citizens have the greatest sympathy for the Boston and Maine and the New Haven," he said, "they do not wish to marry these roads." He did not profess to state how shippers along the Bangor and Aroostook felt about the consolidation.

A question by E. C. Codman, representing minority stockholders of the Boston and Maine, brought out a definition of the present scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing of interest to stockholders in railroads which it proposed to consolidate. Mr. Codman asked whether Maine Central shareholders could expect to get what their stock was worth when the road left the Boston and Maine, said to be about 90, or what it was worth now, only a few years later (about 25), if consolidation with the New York Central took place, and the question was declared not germane to the present issue by Commissioner Hall.

### Plea for "Powerful Partner"

James Q. Gulnac, president of the State Board of Trade and Agricultural League, made a plea for the New York Central outlet. Maine had as large an area as all the rest of New England, he said, but only 10 per cent of the population, and he thought a "powerful partner like the Central" was needed for its just development.

Asked by Prof. William Z. Ripley, counsel for the commission, if he did not think the New York Central, by routing all goods over its own line, would deflect freight from the cheaper Canadian route if it absorbed the Maine carriers, witness answered he hoped the New York Central would make up in lower rates any advantage taken away.

"Are you not naturally of an optimistic nature?" asked Professor Ripley.

A further question brought out that the New York Central serves other lumber districts, notably in the Adirondacks, which would want any rate reduction offered to Maine. Witness insisted, however, that the advantage of a competitive western outlet would more than make up for losses in joining the New York Central.

### Desires New York Overlook

Henry F. Merrill, president of the directors of the Port of Portland, said his organization unanimously favored New York Central consolidation.

"Portland is already considered Canada's winter port," witness declared, "and with a direct New York-Portland competitive service, and one not passing over the crowded Boston route, we feel that our city can get much of the overlook traffic which is now being taken away by other eastern ports from New York City."

Following the noon recess from 12:30 till 2, cross-examination of Mr. Eaton was begun.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR YEAR VOTED

A five-day week for the entire year was voted for by members of the Wool, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union 72 at their meeting last night. The present working agreement authorizes a five-day week for four months and a five and one-half day for eight months.

## Larvin Creates a New Mode in

NECKWEAR

## McCreery Sponsors It

To accentuate her popular neckline, Larvin trims her most recent origination with a filled Georgette collar, elbow cuffs, and a sash in Beige, Gray, Green, Red, Cocoa, White or Flesh.

The collar and cuff set is 3.25 Sash, 3.25.

### The New Lace Capelet

is a delightful accessory for the Fall gown of crepe, velvet or satin. A set consists of the new lace capelets with puffed sleeves to match. Set 8.50 and 12.50

(Main Floor)

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Ave. NEW YORK 34th St.

## MOTION PICTURE SURVEY IS MADE

United States Bureau Finds That American Films Practically Dominate World Market

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, special division, has just completed a world-wide census of motion picture theaters of the world, according to Henry H. Morse, chief of that division and chairman of the Boston Export Round Table, who arrived in Boston today for personal consultation with New England exporters of specialties, regarding their individual problems. Mr. Morse is to speak before the Boston Export Round Table, at the City Club, Friday night, on the subject, "A Sound Basis for Foreign Credits."

Regarding the motion picture survey, Mr. Morse said that in many markets of the world 90 per cent of the pictures shown are American made films. "Notwithstanding the development of the motion picture industry in France, Germany, England, Italy, and some other countries, a large percentage of the films shown in those countries are made in the United States," said Mr. Morse.

He made it plain that the percentage of American pictures shown in other countries had reached such proportions that there was agitation in many of the countries to get the theaters to display films made in their own country, on the time-worn grounds of "patriotism."

Considerable interest has been caused by the activities of the newly established division of the bureau known as the domestic commerce division, comparatively little of which has been made public.

In this connection Mr. Morse explained that three individual groups of domestic business men had met at Washington, with officials of the new bureau, namely, the retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers. The significant thing about the meetings is that the various groups have expressed a desire to have a joint meeting, under the auspices of the bureau, and plans are now being formulated for such a gathering. The object is to discover where the waste in distribution occurs, through the channels of comparing notes, checking up expenses and profits, etc., to the end that all waste be eliminated, and thus benefit all, including consumers.

While Mr. Morse is primarily interested in foreign markets, credits, etc., he also has a keen interest in domestic credits and, referring to his subject for the address at the City Club Friday said that in domestic credits, one reason for frequent losses was the fact that the credit man overlooked the facts behind the man. Local conditions, environments, etc., all have a bearing and the credit man, by studying outside conditions, can frequently foresee more clearly the advisability of extending or refusing credit. The same thing applies abroad, only to a greater extent, he explained.

Referring to foreign markets for specialties, Mr. Morse said that the Latin-American countries were good markets for American hardware and cutlery. German competition is much less at the moment, as German firms are now quoting prices in foreign currency, so that their prices approximate the world level, putting them on a competitive basis in Germany made inroads in the Latin-American market, for a time, he explained, but difficulties were delayed and quality was frequently unsatisfactory. Mr. Morse also said that America is selling large quantities of specialty hardware for the building trades in Australia and India, despite a preferential tariff in Australia that favors products of Great Britain.

GILLESPIE SCHOLARSHIP URGED

Establishment of 12 scholarships at the Boston Trade Union College in honor of Miss Mabel Gillespie, prominent for many years in local and national labor circles, was voted for last night by Steamfitters' Local 587.

Margaret Wade Grinager

Designer of Gowns that interpret Individuality

49 West 58th St., New York City Telephone Plaza 4077

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PERSONAL—HOME—BUSINESS

ARTHUR H. COHEN

10 East 43rd Street, New York Tel. Vanderbilt 3503

## Clean Humor Hereafter Is Policy Adopted by the Harvard Lampoon

(Continued from Page 1)

when it has strayed after false gods. In the future we shall endeavor to eliminate these periodical departures. We do not do this with any idea of reform or with any thought that the Lampoon's mission is to pursue the average college comic of its evils but perhaps more in an attempt to be original. And to be truly original, you know, is not to be queer or grotesque but rather to approach nearer to the real, to rise higher instead of descending lower than any one else has done.

"We recognize that there is very little distinction to be gained in maintaining the half-way position; there remains, thus, the alternatives of declaring either for an absolutely clean, humorous publication or for one which has the obvious sensual appeal of some of the foreign magazines. The present stand will meet with the approval of Harvard graduates, for the reason that many have expressed the hope that the Lampoon, in declaring for clean humor, would have a wider appeal and tend to take its place among other non-collegiate humorous publications. On the other hand, the new policy will quite probably meet with the disfavor of the average undergraduate, who enjoys the vulgar, the coarse, and the low. Despite this, we intend to adhere to our policy, for the man who selects one of the vulgar magazines is not a student of the university, but a person who is bound to be recognized for his consistency at least."

We want to create a magazine that can outstep the worth-while, that can when the Lampoon first appeared in 1876, it liked to be called the American Charivari, in imitation of the London Charivari, and in the London Charivari. Last year the Lampoon laid a foundation for its new policy by taking again as its model the same London Punch.

### Worthy of Consideration

In fact our policy comes largely through the desire to take the advice of such accepted literary lights as Charles Dana Gibson, president of Life, E. S. Martin, 77, Life's editorial writer and one of the first editors of the Lampoon, and Oliver Herford, also connected with Life, and inasmuch as Mr. Gibson and Mr. Herford are both honorary editors of the Lampoon, their suggestion would seem worthy of the weightiest consideration.

These men seemed satisfied that the Lampoon had maintained a fairly high standard of humor, but that frequently there had been noticeable deviations. They felt that, as long as there had been a conscientious and high standard, the only consistent plan would be to carry it to its logical conclusion, and to blue-pencil everything that came out of the Lampoon. They suggested further that we make more of an attempt to handle traditions and customs of Harvard, world events and the subjects of more general interest. College comic publications in general, it is pointed out, show a marvelous ingenuity in offering seemingly unlimited phases of the sex joke, displayed not with an attempt at wit. This ingenuity, if expanded in a less wearisome and trite field, would be productive of true humor, that appeals not to a person's lower nature but rather to a sense of what is truly funny. At present the average college comic is in a rut. The colleges of the United States are supposed to contain what some day will be the

keenest and best-trained minds in the country; yet for years this same brand of so-called humor has been extant among their comics. If allowed to flow in less muddy channels, the great number of such publications and the men behind them would give to the world a far more worth while sort of humor. To offend through a lack of taste and to disgust with obscenity is far more excusable than to be accused of lack of humor.

### Nothing New or Original

Examine the average funny magazine, and aside from the titles of the respective publications, one might suppose that all originated from the same office. The larger colleges have produced nothing new or original and the smaller colleges have merely aped the larger ones. The suggestive "Hi and She" joke, the liquor gag, and the story that goes as near the danger zone as the faculty will permit, are the predominating subjects. It is obviously not the best that the colleges have to offer.

"It is not so much a question of reform," according to Mr. Nichols, "as that of raising the standard and of presenting something old in a new light. In a very small way it is an effort to elevate one of the many things that sank to so low a degree during the aftermath of the World War. We have seen it in the theaters and in the publications, and the Lampoon wishes to take its place in a new world not just as another college magazine, but as a publication that will be recognized as one of the most decent, as well as most original comic magazines in the United States."

### CLUB LEADERS TO CONFER

Closer co-operation between the clubs of Massachusetts is expected to result from the conference of presidents of the fourteenth and fifteenth districts of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Greenfield next Tuesday. The program will duplicate in part that to be given at the conference of all presidents to be held in Boston, Oct. 12. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, state president, will speak on the "Ups and Downs of Club Life," and Mrs. George Minot Baker, former state president, will report on the director of the general federation. Prison reform needs will be presented by Mrs. Robert F. Herrick.

### DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY

for FALL AND WINTER

Blanche Eckstein

2 West 47th St., NEW YORK CITY TENTH FLOOR

**Mathushek**  
The most durable piano in the world  
Select Your Piano From Our Large Stock  
One of the major advantages that we offer piano buyers is wide range of choice. Here you are not limited in your choice, you are shown scores of attractive models, side by side. If one instrument does not exactly suit you, there are many others to examine. Player Pianos or Reproducing Pianos, at every price level. No matter what the piano is in the store, we can show you an instrument that will suit you perfectly—at a price you wish to pay.  
Mathushek Instruments may be bought on convenient terms—and we will take your piano in part payment.  
**MATHUSHEK**  
Math-ushek  
79 Alexander Ave. 37 West 37th St. NEW YORK

**Permanent Waving**  
**You!**  
More Poised  
More Admired  
More Interesting  
**Yes!**  
—with a natural-looking Mario and Frederick's Permanent Wave.  
**Mario & Frederick, Inc.**  
(Formerly with C. Nestle Co.)  
17 East 44th Street, New York  
Telephone Vanderbilt 6807

**Modish Millinery**  
For Fall  
International Millinery Service  
Moderately Priced  
Says: Over a hundred thousand women in America are enjoying Fall Chapeaux which we selected after close study of their millinery wants.  
AT OUR STORES NAMED BELOW:  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**"Hotel Astor Chapeaux"**  
Hotel Astor  
1466 Broadway  
PHILADELPHIA  
"La Paix"  
1118 Chestnut Street  
PROVIDENCE  
"Clayton Company"  
196 Westminster Street  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
"Morrison"  
1109 F Street, N. W.

**"Knickerbocker Hats"**  
1466 Broadway  
ALBANY, N. Y.  
"Grace & Merit"  
21 No. Pearl Street  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
"Philipsborn Co."  
226 No. Howard St.  
LANCASTER, PA.  
"Castle"  
No. Queen and Orange  
CINCINNATI  
"Neser"  
34 E. 5th St.  
AKRON, O.  
"Disney's"  
8 South Main Street  
CUMBERLAND, MD.  
"Philipsborn Co."  
134 Baltimore St.



## BOWDOIN TO HOLD ANOTHER INSTITUTE

President Sills Announces Literature as Topic on Anniversary of Longfellow's Class

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 27.—The connection between Bowdoin College and American literature has received added emphasis of late. President Kenneth C. Sills said in an address to the undergraduates at the first chapel exercises today at the opening for the one hundred and twenty-second year of the college. He continued:

We are planning to celebrate the centenary of the class of 1825 to which Hawthorne and Longfellow belonged by holding in 1925 an institute of literature along the lines of our successful experiment in modern history last April. The press has been cordial in reminding the public of the debt which American letters owe to Bowdoin.

We proudly include in that list an adopted daughter of the college, Kate Douglas Wiggin. She was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1904, and ever since had been a most loyal and zealous supporter of the college. As president of the Association of Bowdoin Women she gave freely of her time and means and influence. Bowdoin is glad to share with the State of Maine in gratitude for her wholesome stories and her own gracious personality.

In beginning the collegiate year the college can wish for you all nothing better than the ability to work hard and to get satisfaction from hard work. What we need in our college as in the country at large is a return to industry. The American is probably the busiest person in the world; but he does not know how to work. There is a great difference between being busy and working hard.

It is popularly supposed that the American business man works very hard indeed, but if you follow him through the routine of a day you will find that he is very seldom concentrated; he goes from one thing to another and expends a great deal of nervous energy and dissipates his time.

The American laboring man too often tries to get out of doing hard work. No liberal minded person would object to high wages and short hours provided there is honest, thorough work. But of that all too little exists.

For this national weakness our system of education is in part responsible. In our schools very few have learned to work hard. Too many students are content with getting by, with knowing a good deal in general and very little in particular.

It is important to resist the temptation of thinking that being busy is the equivalent of working hard. In the modern college we are all far too busy. There is altogether too much heard of the word "activities" as if they were the be-all and end-all of college life. Someone asked Calvin Coolidge, so the story goes, if he went into activities at Amherst. "No," he said, "I tried to educate my head."

Someone asked Calvin Coolidge, so the story goes, if he went into activities at Amherst. "No," he said, "I tried to educate my head." It is by the way significant that the present president of the United States was during the larger part of his college course not at all prominent either in sports or in the classroom. But everyone who knew him says he minded his own business and worked hard.

## MEDICAL FREEDOM ADVOCATES TO HOLD BIG CLOTHING SALE

Early forwarding of clothing and miscellaneous articles for the annual rummage sale of the Medical Liberty League to be held in Horticultural Hall, Nov. 23 and 24, is urged by Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel. Arrangements have been made to receive all bundles at the Boston Storage Warehouse, Westland Avenue.

## MARKET FOR BRITISH LUMBER IS SOUGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Major R. D. Furse, of the Colonial Office in London, Eng., is visiting the Yale School of Forestry to discuss closer relations between the tropical woods department of the school and the Colonial Office. Large areas of timber land in the British Colonial possessions are being destroyed by the native farmers, who use the land for only a year or two, finding it easier to clear new areas in the virgin forest than to fight the

encroaching jungle. This timber is now a total loss. It is hoped, however, to develop markets for it, the best grades of lumber to enter the markets of the United States, the less valuable kinds to replace imported American pine and fir.

Prof. Fraser Story of the British Imperial Forestry Commission, another guest who came at invitation of Col. H. S. Graves, the dean, is supplementing his knowledge of forest conditions in other parts of America by a study of conditions in New England.

## ALCOHOL URGED AS MOTOR FUEL

Price No Longer Barrier as Gasoline Cost Holds

Use of fuel alcohol as a supplement to the gasoline and oil supply has long been conceded possible, but the question of price has been the economic barrier, until now the rising cost of gasoline has reached a point where authorities say that fuel alcohol can be produced at about one-third the price of gasoline. With a slight adjustment of the carburetor, it has been found possible to use fuel alcohol in any gas engine.

Although the gushers in California are still flooding the market, a recent statement from the United States Bureau of Mines, estimating that domestic fuel production will never again catch up with consumption in the United States, indicates that the question of gasoline substitutes is not an irrelevant one. Statistics of the bureau show that while consumption of oil in the United States increased from 281,000,000 barrels in 1914 to 388,000,000 barrels in 1922, production increased only from 266,000,000 barrels to 352,000,000.

But the outlook for rising gasoline prices implied in these figures is balanced by the view of production costs for fuel alcohol given by Leo G. Hall in the Scientific American.

"The beauty of alcohol as a cheap fuel," he declares, "is that it can be made from garbage, sawmill waste, the rank growths of marshes, weeds, cacti, sage, and other organic wastes, which are now heavy liabilities. Within the lives of the present generation the world will be harvesting its fuel crops as regularly as it now harvests food crops; and alcohol will be produced far in excess of present gasoline manufacture."

New economies in the production of wood alcohol, or methanol, were recently described to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Ralph H. McKee, professor of chemical engineering, Columbia University, who said that if a sufficiently cheap source of production were available, methanol would be an excellent component for a blended motor fuel. Dr. McKee's process is a synthetic one, requiring only natural gas, chlorine, and lime, and is designed to displace the present expensive method of production by the distillation of valuable hard woods.

Only eight gallons of wood alcohol can be obtained from a cord of wood by this method, and the productive capacity of the United States of over 17,000,000 gallons of methanol annually requires the consumption of more than 2,000,000 cords of wood a year. Natural gas, Dr. McKee pointed out, is a cheap and plentiful raw material in comparison with hard woods, while new demands for chlorine are actually needed since the disposal of chlorine has been a limiting factor in the growth of the electrolytic alkali industry.

## USE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FAVORED

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 27.—The use of newspaper advertising in the development of loan and building associations was advocated by E. L. Kessler of Charlotte, N. C., a former president of the United States League of Loan and Building Associations, at the annual meeting yesterday of the Maine League of Loan and Building Associations. Mr. Kessler quoted figures to show that Maine is losing a large percentage of its native-born young men who are going to assist in building up other sections of the country. He declared that it was the business of the associations in Maine to see that these young men remained in the State and built their homes here.

Omar W. Tapley of Ellsworth was re-elected president of the league. Henry O. Gurdy of Rockland was chosen vice-president, and Harry P. Thompson of Brunswick, secretary and treasurer.

PHONE NORTHWAY 1081  
**BROWN CLEANER AND DYER**  
FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE  
7029-7041 OAKLAND AVENUE  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Branch, 1410 Farmer Street

**The Gown Shop**  
406 SCHERER BLDG., DETROIT  
CHERRY 4130  
Gowns for Every Occasion  
Attractively Priced  
READY TO WEAR  
MADE TO ORDER

A Great Autumn Exposition of  
**Coats and Wraps**  
For Women and Misses  
Begins on Monday, October 1st  
Every good material, every good style—49.50, 59.50, 69.50, 79.50, 89.50, 98.50, 112.50 and 125.00.  
And no matter what you pay—the maximum value  
**The J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit**

## BOSTON AIRMAN ATTENDS MEETING

Godfrey Cabot Is Candidate for Aeronautical Association Board

Godfrey L. Cabot, dean of the United States Navy air pilots during the World War, and candidate for Mayor of Cambridge, is en route to St. Louis, Mo., to attend as a delegate the annual convention of the National Aeronautical Association in that city from Oct. 1 to 3, inclusive.

The international air races will be held in conjunction with the convention. The convention sessions are so arranged that delegates and visitors can witness all the events on the program.

The National Aeronautical Association was formed to take the place of former aeronautic organizations, including the Aero Club of America and the National Air Association. It is the official aviation organization in the United States, having the support of the Navy, War and Post Office departments, and it represents this Government in international aviation affairs.

Mr. Cabot, who for six years was president of the Aero Club of New England, is a candidate for re-election to the Board of Governors. The board will meet on Sunday, Sept. 30, in the Hotel Statler, at 10 in the morning, and at 8 that evening the preliminary organization meetings of the nine districts will be held. All meetings taking place at the Statler. The first business session of the convention will be on Monday. Following the races, there will be additional caucuses of the nine districts and the convention will again come to order after the annual banquet on Monday evening for a session which may last well into the morning. Election of officers is slated for that session. A third session on Tuesday morning and a fourth on Wednesday morning are believed sufficient to transact other business and get on reports of committees. Tuesday evening will be given over to local entertainment, that being the date of the valedictory parade and annual ball, a feature of St. Louis' hospitality remarkable for its unique costumes and Mardi Gras festivity.

Among the invited guests and speakers at the convention are four members of the President's Cabinet, John W. Weeks, Edwin Denby, Herbert Hoover, and Harry S. New; Gen. John J. Pershing, Samuel E. Winslow, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Arthur Brisbane, editor.

## CLOTHING FOR JAPAN IS BEING RECEIVED

Clothing for Japanese relief is being received in gratifying quantities in response to a call recently issued by the New England Salvation Army forces. It was said this morning at the Salvation Army Industrial Home, 87 Vernon Street, Roxbury, which has been designated a general receiving point for these donations. Tuesday, which is the Salvation Army named as a special "Bundle Day," brought a considerable increase in gifts.

Among the first contributors to the relief were several Japanese college students. No time limit has been set for contributions, but as cold weather in Japan sets in in November, it is advisable that gifts be made promptly. Clothing may be taken, either to the Industrial Home or to any Salvation Army headquarters, or army workers will collect bundles if a request for this is made to the Industrial Home.

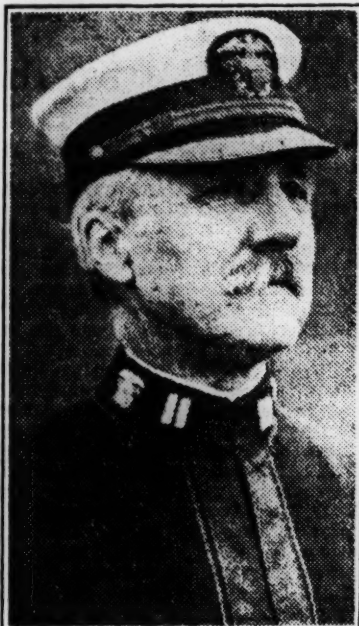
**WOMAN BANKER TO SPEAK**  
Banking as a business for women, is to be discussed at an annual women's rally of Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, to be held this evening at Kingsley Hall, beginning with a supper at 6 o'clock. Miss Isabel R. Trowbridge of the New York State National Bank at Albany, former chairman of the women's national committee, A. L. B., and Miss Jane Stimson, director of the women's department of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Dorothy C. Foster, officers, are to be guests of honor.

**BOSTON'S JAPAN FUND \$253,000**  
Total contributions for Japanese relief received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, to date amount to about \$253,000, chapter officers said this noon.

**Bernice**  
311 Grand River Ave. East  
Between Woodward and Broadway, Detroit  
**NEWNESS**  
in  
**HATS**

**Steinway**  
and Other  
Famous Pianos  
Everything in the Realm of Music.  
If you can't call, write for catalog and full information.  
**Grinnell Bros.**  
10 Stores, Headquarters  
1315-21 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

## Air Board Candidate



Godfrey L. Cabot  
Warline Aviator, Who Will Be on Ballot at Aeronautical Convention.

## MAINE CRUSADERS TO BOOST STATE

Coast-to-Coast Party Members Form Organization

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27 (Special).—Out of the coast-to-coast trip of the Maine Chamber of Commerce is to come the Maine Crusaders, which has already organized, with James Gulnac of Bangor as the unanimous choice for president. The members, comprised of the party which made the 8000-mile trip across the continent, are to meet soon at the home of Col. Fred N. Dow.

Henry F. Merrill, president of the board of directors of the Port of Portland, particularly emphasizes the necessity for Maine to adopt the spirit of the west. He says the members of the party were impressed with the number of Maine men have helped to make the west the great country that it is. He says that all of New England, and Maine in particular, has sent them an unbelievable number of their principal citizens.

"But we were just as firmly convinced that Maine must do something to persuade those brilliant and energetic young minds here to make for their own prosperity. Maine has natural resources far surpassing the west. The harbor of San Francisco is the only harbor on the Pacific coast that will compare with Portland Harbor. And yet Maine has not spent anything on her wonderful harbor until last year, while San Francisco has spent millions."

The members of the party all agreed that there are needed in Maine co-operative boosting, co-operative effort and co-operative capitalization of industry, and this is what the "crusaders" propose to do.

## PROVIDENCE AS OIL PORT IS EXPANDING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27 (Special).—Providence, as the port of storage and distribution for six big oil companies, will increase its business in this direction during the coming year. Plans have been submitted for approval by the City Council of five new tanks with a capacity of 3,900,000 gallons by the Mexican Petroleum Company, and 10 tanks with a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons for the Dutee W. Film Oil Company. Applications to build have been recommended by a City Council committee, the action of which requires the approval of the council.

Everything for the  
Business Man or Woman  
**THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

A Comprehensive  
Showing of  
**Autumn Footwear**  
for Men, Women and Children  
**TYFES**  
Woodward and Adams, Detroit

Super Elegance  
**COATS**  
\$195  
Upwards to \$400

Lavishly and luxuriously fur trimmed, these coats of Marvella, Charmeen, Lustrous and of every accepted fabric offered by leading coutouriers, will suit the fastidious demands of the women who dresses just ahead of the mode. Arriving daily, we are showing the adaptations of Parisian creations of Worth, Paton and Lanvin.

**The Rollins Co.**  
Thirty-Six Adams Avenue, West, DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
On Grand Circus Park

## REGISTRARS OPPOSE WOMEN ON JURIES

Believe Duty Would Be Distasteful—Would Increase Fee and Shorten Term of Service

City clerks and registrars of voters of some 20 cities in western Massachusetts appeared today in the State House before the special legislative commission to investigate the subject of jury service, and defended the drawing of jurors as they manage it. Several of the registrars opposed the drawing of women as jurors on the ground that the cases often considered in court were not such as to make mixed juries desirable.

Patrick H. Halloran, chairman of the registrars of Northampton, and George E. Douglas, a member of the board, were two of those to appear before the commission.

Mr. Halloran said that the registrars of Northampton usually had good knowledge of the men they drew in their list, which they filled up from year to year by the selection of some 40 new men.

"Distasteful Service"

Mr. Douglas said the Northampton system was a good one, could not be bettered, he thought. Then he said in answer to a question that he strongly opposed women sitting as jurors. He said that his opposition was not that they were not equally educated with men to render just judgment, but that he believed the service would be distasteful.

"Women are competent and intelligent," he said, "but if it was left for me to decide I should refuse to allow my wife or daughter to serve as a juror."

Robert L. Carter of Leominster, city and town clerk for more than 20 years, was another city official who opposed the service of women as jurors on the same grounds as those advanced by Mr. Douglas of Northampton. Both men hesitated to give their views and when they did they expressly stipulated it must be understood they were giving their own personal views.

Mr. Carter said that from Leominster's 20,000 population the names of 200 to 300 citizens were drawn each year for Worcester County jury service. He said each year an entirely new list of jurors was drawn, as it served to give all classes a better chance to serve.

Agree Pay Too Small

The different clerks and registrars in general were agreed that the pay of jurors was too small, that \$7 a day would be none too much in view of present-day financial conditions and the wages drawn by most craftsmen and laborers. They thought that service should not be so long as it is in the State at present. A shorter term of service would enable the drawing of a better class of citizens, generally speaking.

The registrars and the clerks were questioned by Miss Edith M. Haynes as to what they considered the qualifications of a juror should be. The law as it stands now says that jurors be "of good character and sound judgment." Miss Haynes asked Mr. Carter if he did not believe that "reasonable education" should be added as a requisite. Mr. Carter said that he thought "common sense" the best of all requirements after that of unimpeachable character.

As to women as jurors, Mr. Carter said that he "never heard an expres-

**CORA A. KERR**  
313 David Whitney Building  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Goodwin and Camo Corsets  
Brassieres and Special Girdles

The Colonial Man Is Never  
on a Vacation  
You May Phone Main 3037  
and he will call for your bundle and return it, everything laundered to your satisfaction. Just specify the type of service you desire.  
**COLONIAL LAUNDRY**  
DETROIT

**Sager Music Shop**  
WHERE HARMONY BEINGS SUPPLIED  
Musical Instruments and Supplies  
1539 Broadway Cherry 7580  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Sager Hawaiian Conservatory  
of Music  
ALBERT J. SAGER  
Instructions on  
Tenor Banjo, Mandolin, Ukulele,  
Hawaiian Guitar, etc.

**Ernst Kern Company**  
DETROIT  
OUR Greatest Sale in Forty Years  
ends September 30th. To the hundreds of new friends we have made—and to those of years back, we say—Come Again.  
**CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00**  
Fit Better and Wear Better  
*Ernst Kern*  
Shirt Maker  
1516 Broadway Detroit

**Hatcher's MEN'S**  
Quality without Extravagance  
**HOTEL TULLER**  
DETROIT MICHIGAN

**An Advance Showing of the Smart Autumn Hats for Mademoiselle**  
Styles That Will Be Advertised in October Vogue and Harper's  
**\$12.50**  
These are the famous Lilliputian hats designed particularly for the younger girls.  
Wonderfully smart little hats of velvet and felt with the same painstaking care to make them fashionable and becoming that is given to her mother's hats—but every one so youthful! Every one specially adapted to the childish little face!  
Brims that droop in mushroom effect, brims that turn back away from the face, cloche and other effects included with ribbon motifs, leather bindings and saucy little felt wings that will appeal greatly to the smart and particular young girl.  
All the fashionable shades, too—tans, brown, navy, and even some in black. All \$12.50.  
SECOND FLOOR  
**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

sion on women for jury service in the State. He added, however, that he did not believe the majority of the women wanted such service to be made part of their new duties as citizens. Questioned sharply by Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, representative from Brockton, as to this statement, he declined to make it more definite than the mere opinion that he spoke of the real conditions.

## YALE UNIVERSITY OPENS COLLEGE YEAR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Yale University awoke from its summer slumber today to welcome its students for the Two hundred and twenty-third year in its existence. Important changes in administration marked the reopening, outstanding among these being the limitation of the freshman class to 850 men selected on the basis of their examinations, a single undergraduate faculty of arts and sciences, a common freshman table in Commons at a fixed hour, and a modification of majors and minors among the extension courses in purely academic studies.

President James Rowland Angell will meet the freshmen at a reception tomorrow night. These fledglings will have their first tussle with the sophomores at the rushes and wrestling bouts Saturday. The matriculation address will be delivered on Sunday. Today the students settled themselves in quarters, registered for their courses, and renewed acquaintances.

## UNIVERSALISTS FIRM FOR VOLSTEAD ACT

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—The Maine State Universalist Convention closed last night. A resolution was passed decrying any weakening of the Volstead Act and advocating the "use of all honorable means in completely removing from our common life the evil effects of indulgence in alcoholic liquors."

George W. Bridgman, of Biddeford, was re-elected president. Gardiner was selected as the next convention city. It was voted to double the convention's quota the coming year and employ a minister as full-time superintendent. Dr. O. K. Hollister, president of Westbrook Seminary, and the Rev. John M. Ratcliff of this city were chosen vice-presidents, and Phillip F. Turner of Portland, treasurer.

**CHANDLER EMPLOYEES FETED**  
Employees of Chandler & Co. were entertained at a banquet in Ford Hall last night given by the Chandler firm through the company's mutual benefit association. Among the speakers were Graham Fuller, president of the benefit association; Stanley Wheeler, treasurer, and Goldthwaite Sherrell, vice-president. A. Barry Bacon, toastmaster, spoke in appreciation of James Spore, Charles Davis, and Miss Ruth Avery, employees serving continuously from 35 to 40 years.

**Ernst Kern Company**  
DETROIT  
OUR Greatest Sale in Forty Years  
ends September 30th. To the hundreds of new friends we have made—and to those of years back, we say—Come Again.  
**CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00**  
Fit Better and Wear Better  
*Ernst Kern*  
Shirt Maker  
1516 Broadway Detroit

**COLONIAL LAUNDRY**  
DETROIT

**Sager Music Shop**  
WHERE HARMONY BEINGS SUPPLIED  
Musical Instruments and Supplies  
1539 Broadway Cherry 7580  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Sager Hawaiian Conservatory  
of Music  
ALBERT J. SAGER  
Instructions on  
Tenor Banjo, Mandolin, Ukulele,  
Hawaiian Guitar, etc.

**Hatcher's MEN'S**  
Quality without Extravagance  
**HOTEL TULLER**  
DETROIT MICHIGAN

**An Advance Showing of the Smart Autumn Hats for Mademoiselle**  
Styles That Will Be Advertised in October Vogue and Harper's  
**\$12.50**  
These are the famous Lilliputian hats designed particularly for the younger girls.  
Wonderfully smart little hats of velvet and felt with the same painstaking care to make them fashionable and becoming that is given to her mother's hats—but every one so youthful! Every one specially adapted to the childish little face!  
Brims that droop in mushroom effect, brims that turn back away from the face, cloche and other effects included with ribbon motifs, leather bindings and saucy little felt wings that will appeal greatly to the smart and particular young girl.  
All the fashionable shades, too—tans, brown, navy, and even some in black. All \$12.50.  
SECOND FLOOR  
**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## EXCHANGE CLUBS SUPPORT SCOUTS

Final Session Selects Nashville for Next Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special).—Delegates to the national convention of Exchange Clubs are enjoying an outing on Mt. Tom today and an excursion to Boston has been arranged for tomorrow. At the closing session yesterday it was voted to extend vigorous support to the Boy and Girl Scout organizations and every club is to aid in organizing and supporting units in its territory. The convention approved the Edward Bok peace plan competition and members were urged to take part. Nashville, Tenn., was chosen as the place of the next national convention.

Guy K. Jeffries of Indianapolis, Ind., was elected president to succeed Ray L. Lange of Birmingham, Ala. Other officers are: First vice-president, Dr. George C. Sabichi, Bakersfield, Cal.; second vice-president, Thomas E. Bailey, Kansas City, Mo.; third vice-president, Herbert F. Buchi, Louisville, Ky.; national secretary, Harold M. Harter, Toledo, O.; marshal, Floyd C. MacFarland, Ogden, Utah; members of board of control, Joseph B. Stehr, Akron, O.; John A. Derthick, New York; Frank Flury, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clinton G. Nichols, Hartford, Conn.

Herold M. Harter will be a guest of honor at a dinner given tonight at the Highland Hotel by Bela Grotto, in recognition of his recent election as grand monarch of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. Other guests on this occasion will be Judge Anthony J. Itner, St. Louis, Mo., grand chief justice; John Derthick, Brooklyn, N. Y., grand standard bearer, and Joseph Stehr, Akron, O., grand venerable prophet.

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW**  
Horticultural Hall will be filled with fruits and vegetables when the annual harvest exhibition opens at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This promises to be the biggest show of the kind which has been held in Boston for many years. Competition in grapes is likely to be particularly keen, as some unusually liberal prizes have been offered. Although only fruits and vegetables will be computed for, many fall flowers will be displayed on the tables, adding to the appearance of the show. The exhibition this year will be open to the public without charge, and there will be free lectures at 3 o'clock Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

**Himelhochs**  
Woodward thru to Washington, Detroit  
The Luxury of Fur  
Belongs to Beautiful Women  
Exquisite wraps of finest pelts from leading importers.  
THE FUR SHOP, SECOND FLOOR

**Klines**  
177-179-181 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**COLONIAL LAUNDRY**  
DETROIT

**Sager Music Shop**  
WHERE HARMONY BEINGS SUPPLIED  
Musical Instruments and Supplies  
1539 Broadway Cherry 7580  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Sager Hawaiian Conservatory  
of Music  
ALBERT J. SAGER  
Instructions on  
Tenor Banjo, Mandolin, Ukulele,  
Hawaiian Guitar, etc.

**Hatcher's MEN'S**  
Quality without Extravagance  
**HOTEL TULLER**  
DETROIT MICHIGAN

**An Advance Showing of the Smart Autumn Hats for Mademoiselle**  
Styles That Will Be Advertised in October Vogue and Harper's  
**\$12.50**  
These are the famous Lilliputian hats designed particularly for the younger girls.  
Wonderfully smart little hats of velvet and felt with the same painstaking care to make them fashionable and becoming that is given to her mother's hats—but every one so youthful! Every one specially adapted to the childish little face!  
Brims that droop in mushroom effect, brims that turn back away from the face, cloche and other effects included with ribbon motifs, leather bindings and saucy little felt wings that will appeal greatly to the smart and particular young girl.  
All the fashionable shades, too—tans, brown, navy, and even some in black. All \$12.50.  
SECOND FLOOR  
**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**An Advance Showing of the Smart Autumn Hats for Mademoiselle**  
Styles That Will Be Advertised in October Vogue and Harper's  
**\$12.50**  
These are the famous Lilliputian hats designed particularly for the younger girls.  
Wonderfully smart little hats of velvet and felt with the same painstaking care to make them fashionable and becoming that is given to her mother's hats—but every one so youthful! Every one specially adapted to the childish little face!  
Brims that droop in mushroom effect, brims that turn back away from the face, cloche and other effects included with ribbon motifs, leather bindings and saucy little felt wings that will appeal greatly to the smart and particular young girl.  
All the fashionable shades, too—tans, brown, navy, and even some in black. All \$12.50.  
SECOND FLOOR  
**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**Jewelry—Diamonds**  
Green Watches  
**Hugh Connolly & Son**  
State and Griswold, Detroit

IN DETROIT  
SEND  
**FETTER'S FLOWERS**  
39 E. Adams Street Phone Main 1265  
7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2686

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following news stands in  
Detroit, Mich.:  
Tuller Hotel  
Statler Hotel  
Pershing Building  
J. S. Cagen  
Super News Stand  
Fert Shelby Hotel  
Metropolitan News Stand  
M. Freeman, D. U. K. Station  
M. Freeman, Jefferson and Woodward



## MT. TOBY TOWER WORK COMPLETED

Erection of 60-Foot Steel Structure on Summit to Be Celebrated With Pageant

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special)—Completion of a 60-foot steel tower on the summit of Mount Toby is to be marked on Oct. 12, by a historical pageant, in which members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will appear as colonial settlers and in other representations equally antique and interesting.

Many prominent people have been invited to speak, including Gov. Chauncy H. Cox, Col. William B. Greeley, Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, William A. L. Bazeley, commissioner of conservation, and others interested in forestry, and in the conservation of the State's natural resources. Then it is planned to guide parties about the mountain, showing them the caves, waterfalls, and other points of interest.

Mt. Toby is the forest laboratory of students at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The state forester's representatives are here in their work of preventing forest fires and other activities. The new tower is their handiwork. It is one of the type used throughout the State by the Department of Conservation. This is the fortieth tower erected by this department and completes the chain of towers throughout the State, so that every important forest area is now overlooked from one of these sentinels and the vision from any tower need be no more than 10 miles in order to cover the territory apportioned to it.

Just this year the North Eastern Forest Experiment Station was established at Amherst, Mass., in co-operation with the college, and the plan is to utilize the 700-acre tract of woodland on Toby as a laboratory for the experimental work of the station. S. P. Dana, formerly forest commissioner of Maine, has been appointed director of this station. Walter H. Meyer, who has just recently returned from a year's study in the forest schools of Sweden, will assist Mr. Dana.

The establishment of this new forest experiment station is part of the program of the United States Department of Agriculture, which includes the establishment of similar stations in each important forest region. One of the many activities of the new station will be the organization of a research council on which will be representatives of forest schools, state forestry departments, agricultural colleges and the forest industries throughout the entire region. The field work for the present season is to be limited to a study of the growth and yield in the spruce-fir forest in the northern part of the region.

## EXCHANGE CLUBS EXPANSION SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26 (Special)—Plans to extend the influence of the exchange clubs by establishing additional local units throughout the country and broadening their educational activities are under discussion at the business meetings of their national convention today. At the opening session yesterday, Ray L. Lange, president of Birmingham, Ala., laid particular stress on the clubs' campaign to check the passing of unnecessary laws.

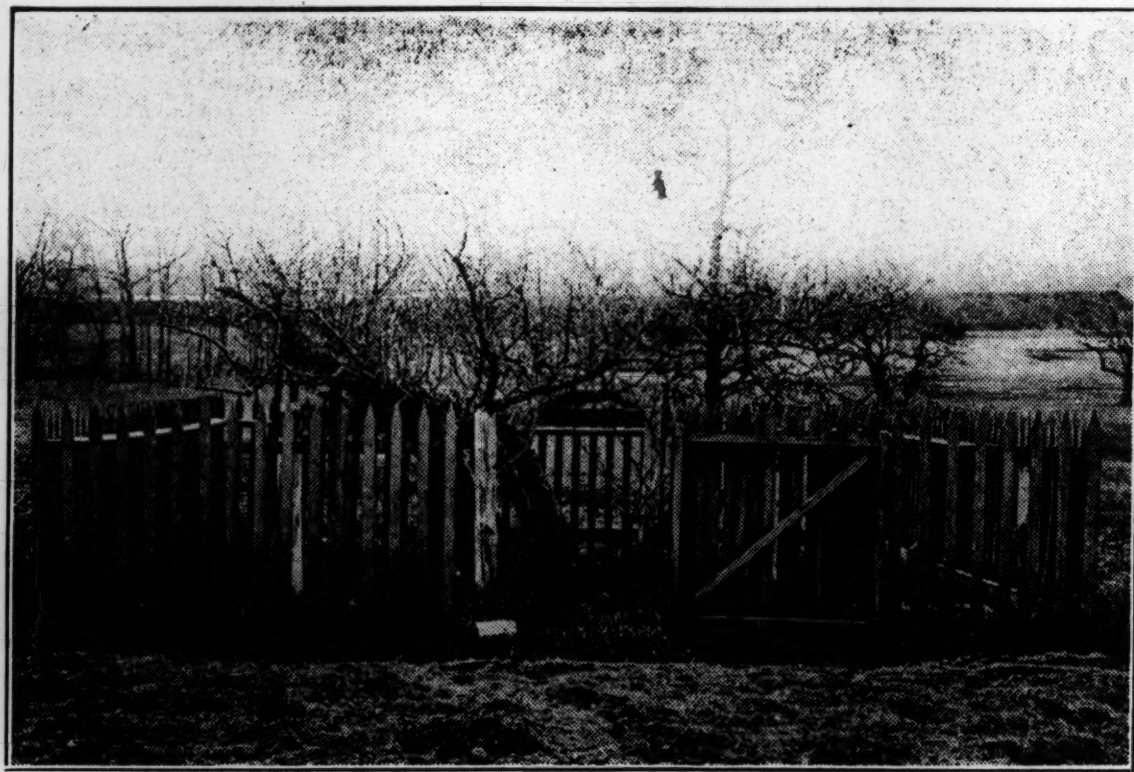
At the banquet last night Harold M. Harter, secretary of Toledo, O., said that the first requirement for membership is to be an enthusiast for one's home club, home town and state. He said the organization had clubs in every one of the 48 states and predicted that the 230 units would be increased to 400 by another year and the membership of 9547 accordingly.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN ANNUAL CONCLAVE

In the presence of a large number of its members, De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, of Boston, held its seventy-fifth annual convocation in the Masonic Temple last night. Theodore R. Lockwood was installed as the forty-seventh commander of De Molay, and James S. Blake, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was present as guest of honor to witness the ceremony.

Other officers for De Molay's seventy-sixth year: Leon L. Allen, generalissimo; Walter A. Smith, captain of the guard; George I. Lawley, senior warden; James H. Dalton, junior warden. Charles H. Ramsey was elected trustee for three years. Past Commander Goodwin had charge of the ceremonies, with Past Commander Findlay as his warden. A

## Pear Tree Planted by Governor Endicott



Although 293 Years Old, It Never Has Failed to Bear Fruit Every Year

## Endicott Pear Tree Still Bearing Fruit

Slip Planted by Early Massachusetts Governor in 1630

past commander's jewel was presented H. Correll Staples, Commander Lockwood received a commander's sword and belt.

The new officials are making their plans for a week's celebration of De Molay's diamond jubilee next month.

## REFUGE HARBOR MESSAGES TAKEN

British Columbia Amateur Wins Prize for Feat

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27 (Special)—Jack Barnsley, operator of an amateur station at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and a member of the American Radio Relay League, has been advised through the league's headquarters here that he is the winner of the Zenith receiver and amplifier, offered by the Chicago Radio Laboratory to the first amateur to receive a press message from Wireless Harbor, the radio station of Capt. Donald B. MacMillan's expedition.

For several nights in succession the North Pole has come in at the Barnsley station clear and strong, and finally, when atmospheric conditions were unusually favorable, a 500-word press message giving full details of exploration progress. Although he has himself been bound in the silence of the North, unable to push signals from his powerful transmitter past the radio absorbing curtain of the Aurora, Donald H. Mix, radio operator for WNP, safe in winter quarters at Refuge Harbor, about 10 miles north of Etah, Greenland, has successfully heard amateur stations in all of the nine United States districts.

A recent message from WNP was to the effect that Mr. Mix had heard the signals of amateur station 6CFU in Hawaii. Mr. Mix sent a radiogram to Mr. Barnsley that station through Mr. Barnsley that his transmitter was heard plainly while in communication with amateur radio station 6ARB.

With all the power available through his two 50-watt tubes and sticking by his set until early morning, Mr. Barnsley has been forwarding nightly messages to and from the Bowdoin, Captain MacMillan's schooner, several of which, destined to various parts of the United States, have been delivered via the American Radio Relay League system.

NEW HAVEN EXPECTS SURPLUS Despite the anthracite coal-mining suspension, the New Haven road expects a September surplus, after charges, of \$125,000, about equal to the July surplus. September will be the fifth consecutive month in which New Haven will have shown a surplus. October and November are expected to produce the largest surpluses since March, 1922.

## WILLYS-KNIGHT FRANK S. WRIGHT

Superior Willys-Overland Dealer  
10318 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.  
PHONE CEDAR 1225

Among the finest procurable men's shoes in this country.  
French, Shriner and Urner  
In Cleveland shown exclusively at  
THE W B DAVIS CO  
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland

Attractive readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of furniture of the better make.  
Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies  
Free service for planning the furnishing of homes.  
THE KOCH COMPANY  
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

Diamonds : Watches  
Jewelry  
Arthur J. Fenn  
217 Schofield Bldg., CLEVELAND

Phone Rand. 7220  
D.O. SUMMERS  
for  
ENERGIE  
CLEANING  
CLEVELAND

The Christian Science Monitor  
is for sale on the following news stands in  
Cleveland, Ohio:  
David Blum.....401 Euclid Ave.  
Cleveland Hotel  
Schroeder's News Store  
318 Superior Ave., N. E.  
The Burrows Bros.....635 Euclid Ave.  
Baylor Hotel

Pianos Pianolas  
Victrolas Vocalions  
Victor and Vocalion Records  
Melodee Music Rolls  
1226-1236 Huron Road  
(at Euclid Ave.) CLEVELAND

Where love is,  
flowers are never  
a luxury.

The  
Jones-Russell  
Company  
Hanna Building, Cleveland

Christmas Card Plates  
3 Engraved Lines  
Until October 10th—3-line plates for Christmas Greeting Cards are offered to encourage early selections.  
Script .....\$2.75  
Solid Old English.....\$5.25  
Shaded Old English or Roman.....\$7.00

Calling Cards and Plates  
Script .....\$2.35  
Solid Old English.....\$3.35  
Shaded Old English.....\$3.85  
Shaded Roman.....\$3.85

The Kinney & Levan Co.  
Euclid at Fourteenth  
Cleveland

## EARLY RELIGIONS STUDIED BY GIRLS

Mt. Holyoke Students to Prepare Source Book

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special)—Vacation work of an exceptionally valuable nature, the preparation of a source book to serve as the basis of an inductive study of primitive religions, has been carried on this summer by Dr. Mary Ina Hussey, professor of Biblical Literature at Mount Holyoke College, and two of her students, Miss Louise Eby of Hazelton, Pa., a member of last year's class who is now doing graduate work at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and Miss Doris Trevett '24, of Orchard Park, N. Y., who is to be a candidate for highest honors in Biblical literature this year.

The enterprise, which involved the study of many volumes containing the accounts of anthropologists, Government officers, travelers and missionaries, was carried on at Cambridge, Mass., at the excellent, well-equipped Widener Library of Harvard University, where Professor Hussey and her students were accorded every facility.

The work will be continued during the present academic year, Miss Trevett pursuing her investigations as part of her honors thesis, Miss Eby at the Union Theological Seminary also expects to do part of her work along similar lines, and both students, as well as Professor Hussey, have expressed the hope that they will be able to carry the undertaking to its completion during the summer vacation next year.

The department of economics at Mount Holyoke College announces a gift of \$2500 by Mrs. Willard Straight of New York City, to be used during the present academic year as a fund for economic and social research.

Part of this fund is being devoted to the establishment of a graduate fellowship in economics, and part will go toward the purchase of a permanent equipment for the statistical laboratory and toward the payment of expenses incurred in connection with securing material and printing reports. Miss Wilhelmina M. Breed, a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, Eng., is the holder of the graduate fellowship. She will do special research work on British immigration in the United States.

BEET SUGAR PRICE UP  
DENVER, Colo., Sept. 27—The Great Western Sugar Company has advanced its price of beet sugar to jobbers 20 cents a bag, making the present price \$10 a bag.

THE  
Universal Fuel Economizer  
saves from 10 to 50 per cent on the cost of fuel.  
Used in homes, apartment houses, hotels, and business property. Adaptable to coal, gas or oil.  
The Coal & Fuel Economizer Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Phone Cherry 3235

Knit-tex Top-Coats  
serve a double purpose—dressy, yet suitable for rough or rainy weather. Tailored right.  
\$30.00  
RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG  
507-509 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND

H. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.  
The Knickerbocker  
Storage Co.  
Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping  
7784 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Hemlock 12

Immaculate Laundering  
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman  
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.  
Pros. 2335 CLEVELAND

Awnings  
Tents  
Covers  
Storage  
Taking Down  
Order Your New Awnings Now and Save Money  
LINCOLN 5006

The Brandt Awning Co.  
2819 Detroit Ave. CLEVELAND, O.

Good Candy  
Good Sodas  
Good Food

CRANE'S  
1132 Euclid Ave. 1307 Euclid Ave.  
10293 Euclid Ave. Hotel Cleveland  
CLEVELAND

Christmas Card Plates  
3 Engraved Lines  
Until October 10th—3-line plates for Christmas Greeting Cards are offered to encourage early selections.  
Script .....\$2.75  
Solid Old English.....\$5.25  
Shaded Old English or Roman.....\$7.00

Calling Cards and Plates  
Script .....\$2.35  
Solid Old English.....\$3.35  
Shaded Old English.....\$3.85  
Shaded Roman.....\$3.85

The Kinney & Levan Co.  
Euclid at Fourteenth  
Cleveland

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
Cherry 3093 626 Penton Bldg.  
CLEVELAND

Baileys  
The Store  
for All  
the  
People!

Palace  
of  
Progress  
Cleveland's premier exposition. See the Bailey Co.'s display of the Fall Modes at Booths 2, 3 and 4.

Baileys  
Cleveland, Ohio

New Drapery Fabrics  
from Domestic and  
Foreign Markets

THE very names of some drapery fabrics carry the atmosphere of richness.  
Brocades, velours, tapestries, damasks and casement cloths of deep, beautiful texture and coloring are shown in an exceptional Autumn Exhibition in the Sterling & Welch Store.

We also have a newly arrived collection of French and Italian cretonnes.

The Sterling & Welch Co.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in  
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## Largest Orphan Colony in World Cares for 14,000 Armenian Children

Alexandropol Has Three Huge Institutions Where Technical Training and Character-Building Go On Together

ALEXANDROPOL, Armenia, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Alexandropol has the distinction of possessing the largest orphan colony in the world. There 14,000 Armenian children, ranging from tiny babies to 16-year-old boys and girls, live in three huge institutions maintained by the Near East Relief. The location is ideal. Alexandropol lies in a high upland country, 5000 feet above sea level, within full view of the snow-covered peak of Mt. Aligarh. The air is cool, crisp, and bracing, in striking contrast to sunbaked Tiflis and arid Erivan.

There was a time when the Near East orphanages were simply institutions for saving as many children as possible from perishing from hunger and disease. Child-building rather than child-saving is now emphasized as the primary objective of the homes. The idea, as expressed by several of the directors, is not to turn the children into young Americans, but rather to bring out the best traits in the Armenian national character and to send the boys and girls back to the villages and towns prepared and equipped to lead useful and happy lives.

Vocational Training  
Much stress is laid upon vocational training and education. At the Polygon, the largest of the institutes, which houses almost 6000 boys, there is an excellent industrial school, where instruction is given in all the common trades and handicrafts. There are classes in carpentry, bookbinding, stone-cutting, blacksmith work, tailoring, tile-laying, shoemaking. This last trade is especially popular.

The industrial school pays in large part for its own upkeep. The students make pottery and tinware for the dining-rooms, lay tiles for the kitchens and bathrooms, furnish shoes for the use of the children in the homes. A huge girls' sewing school, located in one of the other homes, turns out almost all the clothes which are worn

by the children. So the Near East boys and girls are simultaneously producing useful things and receiving a skilled training which they could scarcely secure in any other way.

## Farm Colony Started

Alexandropol, with its legions of children, is the most impressive but by no means the only monument to the Near East work. A farm colony has been started at Sardarabad, on the railroad line between Alexandropol and Erivan. The Government has provided enough land to maintain several hundred families, and a number of the older boys have commenced to work there. It is planned to build a model village on this site, and to turn the land over to cotton cultivation.

A certain amount of general relief is also being carried on by the Near East. The organization is giving out rations to a number of unemployed refugees who are working at road-building.

The Near East is not looking forward to a speedy termination of its work. It plans to go on and carry through to completion the great work which it has undertaken, in building up the characters as well as the bodies of the children under its protection. America could certainly have no better monument in the Caucasus than this large-scale humanitarian work of the Near East.



Children's  
Sweater Sets  
of  
Brushed Wool  
\$10.95

Brushed wool sweater sets that will keep little folks warm on wintry days, consist of sweater, cap, leggings and mittens.

Soft, fine woolen yarn is used for the knitted collar and the bands that extend down the front of the coat sweater. The knitted turn back cuffs, all around belt and tops of the pockets form an attractive contrast.

In sizes for the two, three and four-year-olds, in peacock, buff, brown, red and white. Complete \$10.95.

Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

The Halle Bros Co.  
Cleveland



## EDUCATIONAL

## The Schoolmaster as Counselor

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

WHATEVER may be thought of some of the reforms of M. Léon Bérard, the Minister of Public Instruction in France, who is perhaps too dogmatic in his preference for classical studies and too apt to despise the modern practical education which has taken its place in the higher French schools, it cannot be denied that some of his conceptions are altogether admirable. The latest instructions which he has issued in view of the autumn resumption of classes, give an idea of the functions of the schoolmaster which are too often forgotten. In effect, he reminds the heads of colleges and the teachers in the lycées that their work is not to cease with the mere preparation of lessons and inculcation of knowledge. They are placed in a peculiarly personal situation in regard to their pupils and in regard to the families of their pupils. He insists that they should consider themselves as the counselors of the boy or girl who may have apart from his or her parents, and the teachers should even exchange notes with the parents, hold consultations, and give to them advice on the future of the students.

The true mission of the teacher is, in short, not so much pedagogic as social. Naturally, one object that M. Bérard proposes is the furnishing of explanations respecting the advantages of the new plan of studies which he has prepared, a plan which he holds is good in that it relieves the pupil and his family from the heavy responsibility of making a premature and arbitrary choice between an education in the humanities and what is called a modern education. Not until later in life than has hitherto been the rule, will a decision be asked. Everybody will follow the same course until he reaches a standard of training which will permit him, in the light of his success or failure in certain subjects, in the light of his developed tastes and aptitudes, and of his character, to make with some judgment the choice of a career.

## True Tradition

The French Minister, who has undoubtedly shown more individuality, more sincere thoughtfulness, than any of his predecessors for many years, may be right or wrong in insisting on a prolonged course of the classics, but he is undoubtedly right in insisting on the French tradition which is that French civilization and the French tongue are rooted in Latin culture, and that the first and the all-important thing is to impregnate the boy or the girl with this ancient culture. He does not be-

## The Observatory

THE old-fashioned spelling bee, chief sport and diversion of the forefathers, in the days when life was simple and human wants easily satisfied, may have lost caste as an agency of education and amusement, but it has a number of successors, from which much is expected. As another school year now opens preparations are being made in various quarters for state-wide essay contests and academic competitions of one kind or another.

But, in spite of the measure of success already won, schoolmasters are under no illusions and cherish no false hopes. While applying to scholars the same fundamental principles which have made football and other sports so popular, they realize that it is idle to expect identical results because there is lacking in the one case that personal contact which, for players and spectators alike, is an attractive element of all athletic games.

At any rate, the theory that scholarship, like virtue, is its own reward is slowly going by the board. More and more, students are being given some incentive to excel in their classroom work and in related activities, such as debating. Out in Kansas, as an example, the Agricultural College annually holds a state-wide contest in English, science, mathematics, social science and foreign languages. Each high school is permitted to enter a team of three senior students and a silver cup is given to the team making the best score, with medals for the members of the three leading teams. The individual students making the three best scores are given scholarships at the college.

Competitions, similar in kind but not so comprehensive, are annual features in several other states. There are prizes awarded for the best essays, for winning debating teams, champion spellers and mathematicians. Middlebury College has instituted a contest to encourage good writing among the pupils of the secondary schools of Vermont. It gives a set of books to the school publishing the best student periodical and another set to the student who writes the best story. Still further along the same line is the announcement by the faculty of Bethel Academy that it will hereafter award a gold letter "B" to all seniors who complete the school course with an average of "Excellent" or better.

Significant alike of the rapid growth of the city and of the wonderful increase in the popularity of secondary education is the statement that a

Heve that it is good to begin by adapting the pupil to the exigencies of a particular pursuit. He does not believe that the French boy should be developed as a mechanic or a man of business or a craftsman of any kind. These special branches of knowledge can only usefully be studied when once the foundation of character and culture has been formed.

Stress is laid upon the study of letters—the ancient languages and the purest French of today; though he would not neglect science. But this science of the schools should be directed to no purpose except the general purpose of giving a full mind to the boy. There has, indeed, been a tendency in France to forget that it is not in industry and commerce that France has led the world but in culture.

## An Elite

M. Bérard wishes to form, above all, that élite which he claims is indispensable in a democracy, an élite of the intellect. There is nothing contradictory between the words élite and democracy. He pretends that there is, is to assume that a democracy implies a lowering to a common level and there is nothing which justifies the notion that there should be some equality of intellect. What M. Bérard furnishes is the equality of opportunity; and he actually asks the teachers to approach the parents and point out that if France is to maintain its proper place in the world, as many Frenchmen as possible should be deeply grounded in the subjects which are not utilitarian. M. Bérard's revolt is indeed against the utilitarian spirit of our age. He will not have instruction measured by its possibilities of practical service in after-life. Education, to him, is not so much intended to enable one to earn a living as to store one's brains and mold one's intellect.

Obviously there would be much to say on the other side and show that in the world of today, competitive and exacting, specialization appears more than ever necessary, but whether one agrees with M. Bérard or not it is refreshing to find a Minister and a country reacting against the general trend of opinion and of expressing their contempt for mere material prosperity. But above all it is the desire to interest the parents, to establish new links between parent and teacher, to put the teacher in the position of counselor, that is interesting. The teacher is enjoined to demonstrate the error of narrow practicality, to exalt the disinterested discipline of the higher self. If the circular of M. Bérard is obeyed, every teacher in France will be a missionary against materialism, an apostle of spirituality.

should be taken to curb the practice, indulged in by many residents of suburban towns, of sending children to the public schools of the large cities where educational opportunities are admittedly superior. Years ago the plan presented few objectionable features but because building programs have not kept pace with enrollments and crowded schoolhouses and large classes are today the rule, citizens generally are supporting a movement to restrict registration in the schools to those who are actually residents of the city. Any other policy they regard as unfair to their own children.

Chicago boys and girls who cherish an ambition to enter journalism have had opened to them an opportunity to receive valuable training while they are still in high school. In the newly established courses the offices of the daily newspapers of the city will be used as laboratories in which the students will visit every so often for a study of the way in which news is gathered and disseminated. In addition, there will be weekly mass meetings, at which addresses will be made by editors of American and foreign language newspapers.

## Educational Values of Social Settlements in German Cities

Berlin, Germany

SPECIAL Correspondence  
SOCIAL settlements, which have been an important feature in England and America for quite a time, are hardly known by name in some countries. In Germany this work has been begun and is bringing much fruit already. The settlement workers are having a highly educational influence on the youth.

Social settlement has been defined by social economists as a settlement of educated people—most of them are generally undergraduates—in a poor or workman's quarter of a big town, with the desire to get to know the conditions of the people that live in such quarters and to help to bring about reforms by finding out how they can be brought about, and then stipulating them and carrying them out as far as possible. The close contact with the working population is to bring about a reconciliation of the classes. The settlement workers do not go in for so-called charity work, but for helping the poor to get into better conditions by raising their standard.

## The First in Germany

The first settlement in Germany was founded in Berlin, and it has already branches in five other towns. Sometimes settlement work is taken up by churches. In Germany the work is not connected with any church, though some liberal clergymen take great interest in it. The founder himself was a court preacher of Potsdam, who gave up his position so as to help where he thought help was more urgently needed than among people who were satisfied with their position. It was in 1910 that Dr. Siegmund-Schultze with his young wife and a few undergraduates settled down in one of the poorest quarters in the east of Berlin. The population received them with much distrust, and for some time the little party did not get a real footing. Their activity began only after they had been able to win the children. In 1911 when Dr. Siegmund-Schultze walked through the streets on a hot summer day, he found standing round a lamp-post seven or eight pale and destitute looking boys of about 12 to 14 years old, who in the blasé attitude, which in big towns even the very poorest sometimes like to affect, were smoking cigarettes. When passing these boys Dr. Siegmund-Schultze heard one say: "Life is really not worth while living if one can't have some fun." Dr. Siegmund-Schultze stopped and said: "Well, there I agree

with you. How would it be if we had some fun together?" Children as they were, they were delighted at the proposal and came willingly up to Mr. Siegmund-Schultze's room to be shown pictures and to be told some stories. The blasé attitude had vanished altogether. When leaving they begged to be allowed to come again. Not only did they come punctually at the appointed time, but they brought other boys with them. Instead of seven or eight there came 16. The next time came 30, and after that about 100. This was the beginning of the social settlement work in Germany.

It seemed not practical to have so many boys together and therefore groups were formed, which by request of the boys were called clubs. A club contains up to 30 members and has a leader, who really takes the place of an elder brother. Girls' clubs soon followed, and there are now 16 girls' clubs and 12 boys' clubs in the Berlin settlement. The mistrust of the population against the settlement workers has gone. As the children loved their teachers, the parents became interested and wanted to know all about it. Thus came the contact through the children. Now the population helps the settlement workers. They often point out children who need much to be taken in hand, and they also consent to the expenses of the settlement workers have become the friends of many families. They have arranged homes for women and classes for the workmen.

## Benefits Afforded

The club members are from the age of 16 to 25, but on afternoons when tales are told, younger children, down to five years old, come as visitors. There is the desire that the club life hours of pure joy, but the aim to get them interested in higher thought and in all sorts of useful occupations is not forgotten. There is a good deal of real teaching in the clubs. Subjects that are regularly taught are drawing, short-hand, English, French, music, cooking, needlework, gymnastics. There are also lectures and debates. Books are read in common and occasional acting is a source of much joy.

The settlement workers are very hopeful, for they feel that their work is successful. The children that want to become club members are often very undisciplined and unable to concentrate themselves. Children that grew up in the street are often difficult to be made to sit still, even. As a rule, there is improvement after some time. Almost invariably the children and young people feel from the beginning that they must not give trouble in the club. After some time they come to see that this is not enough and that they must behave well also outside the club. Finally they come to love their club so that it is a second home for them.

In Germany there has been a decided movement of leaving the state churches, and after the revolution masses of people left their church without joining any other denomination. The settlement workers assure us, however, that there is more religious understanding among the German workmen than many people believe. He is impressed when he sees religion lived. He is beginning to awake to the necessity of reconciliation between the classes and between the nations. In the last report I saw of Dr. Siegmund-Schultze, he says that a new spirit is awakening in the youth, especially among the young workmen. Materiality does not satisfy them any more, he says, they want living bread and not stones.

## SCHOOLS

## Wee Tots Villa

"The School with the Home Atmosphere"

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Kindergarten and Primary Grades  
In conjunction with the School is an unique idea of a hotel for little guests desiring to visit Hollywood, in a week.  
1825 Cahanga Avenue Tel. Hollywood 8591

## Brookline School

Boarding and Day

A school which helps the child to know himself.

21st Year Opens September 10th, 1923

BETHA M. HALL, Principal  
922 Seventh Avenue, West, Washington  
Phone Garfield 3765

## THE Boyesen School

4615 Drexel Blvd., Chicago

Phone DE 6881

A boarding and day school for girls and boys. Primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments; boys not received in high school department.

SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 1st

MISS AUSTA BOYESEN, Principal

## SCHOOLS

## SPECIAL PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASSES

For readers and those preparing for public work.

SUBJECTS: Breath Control, Articulation, Voice Modulation, Platform Technique, Reading, Speech Construction, Introduction to Speeches, Public Speaking.

Interviews with Isabelle M. Huxbury, 9-4, 7-9.

THE ATHENAEUM OF CULTURAL ARTS.

3044 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles.

The Mount Royal School

Incorporated

115 West Monument Street

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Sub-Primary to High School

Catalogues sent on request

## HUNTINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Preparatory to College and Scientific Schools

Upper, Middle and Lower Schools, Supervised Study, Organized Athletics, Unexcelled Equipment.

Registration now in progress for Summer and Fall Terms.

Write for new illustrated booklet.

IRA A. FLINNER, Headmaster

280 Huntington Ave. Boston, Mass.

## A Coeducational

## Elementary Day School

in New York City

American life is not only individualistic, but cooperative, and if we are to prepare our children to take their rightful places as citizens in a democratic society we must give them practice in democratic living.

## The Liberta

233 West End Avenue

Telephone—Endicott 0181

## Indian Youths Make Excellent Records in Public Schools

By H. B. PEAIRS

Chief Supervisor of Indian Education in the United States

Lawrence, Kan.

INDIAN youths, in order to compete with the white boys and girls, must have an education that corresponds to that generally provided in the schools of the country. Moreover, they must learn early to associate with their fellows and to enter into competition for positions in the vocations and the professions. To this end, the Indian schools of the United States, and the whole Indian service is striving.

As one means of bringing the Indian youths into direct contact with other young people, every effort is made to get the Indians into public schools rather than into special Indian schools. As a result, there are now in the United States 35,000 Indian children attending public schools, as compared with 28,000 in the various Indian schools. This daily contact with the white children is considered one of the most valuable means for assimilating the Indians into the general population of the country. From the reports we receive, the Indians in the public schools are doing just as good work as are the white children.

## Contact Essential

Without this contact with the white children, and this training to meet the competition of the world, there is danger that the graduate of the Indian school will return to his tribe, settle down, and take no advantage of the education he has received. Just a little example of this contact between the Indian boys and the white boys occurred here in Lawrence this summer, when a number of the Haskell boys attended the summer camp of the Rotary Club, rubbing elbows with the sons of Lawrence merchants, bankers, university faculty men, and laborers.

But perhaps the best illustration of the mingling of the races was, however, the Kiowa reservation in Oklahoma, where there are 1700 Indian children in school, and of these between 800 and 900 are enrolled in the public schools. When Senator Daws introduced his Indian allotment bill in 1887, he had in mind that the Indians would take up scattered tracts, and that the white settlers would come in and take up the other lands, and thus would grow up a mixed population. In many instances the Indians selected contiguous lands, and the white settlers were kept out, but in the Kiowa reservation, things worked out just as Senator Daws would have wanted them, and the Indian children are being brought up in direct competition with the white children, and prepared to take up the duties of life as they come to all Americans.

Where Indian children attend the

## SCHOOLS

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County P. O. Drawer H

## Rock Gate

Country Home and School for Young Children

Summer and winter sessions

CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17

Sierra Madre

Los Angeles County, California

## Brice Academy

CO-EDUCATIONAL

"A distinctive school where right thinking is valued."

Fall Term Opens Sept. 17

Sierra Madre

Los Angeles County, California

## WINNWOOD

Lake Grove, Long Island

CO-EDUCATIONAL

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

First Grade to College

public schools, the Government pays tuition, since the lands of most of the Indians in the district served by the school are not taxed. The tuition ranges from 10 cents a day in a few instances in Oklahoma, to 60 cents a day in California, where the per capita school costs are high.

## Indian Pupils Often Excel

Perhaps an even more striking example of the instruction of the Indian children in the public schools will be found in the old Shawnee reservation of Oklahoma. Among the Shawnees was the "Big Jim band," which was decidedly opposed to all efforts of the Government to provide an education. Now, the Indian Bureau, through its agents, has succeeded in getting practically every ward of the Government of school age into the public schools of the 48 districts there. The report of the supervisor for 1922-23 has just come in. It shows that 559 of the 634 Indian children of school age are in the public schools, and the 75 others are accounted for. (The old Shawnee mission was discontinued several years ago.) The report shows that of the possible 33,300 days of attendance, the Indian children had 65,109 days. Their percentage of attendance was 91.2, compared with the percentage of 80.5 for all the pupils. The Indian percentage of promotions was 87.7. This indicates that the Indian children of the Shawnee territory are more regular in their attendance than are the white children, and their scholarship is excellent.

The Navajos and others of the southwest present a real problem, due to the nomadic nature of the people. Some of these Indian children live 100 miles from any school, so how can they get to a public school? It must remain for the Indian schools, such as Haskell, to give them their training.

Haskell, with its courses including the four-year high school, and with two years of vocational and normal training that are offered at other Indian schools, becomes a most desirable place to bring these scattered representatives of tribes. It has been a hobby with me for the

## SCHOOLS

Private Kindergarten

Including

EXPRESSION and DANCING

For Children 3 to 6 Years

Junior School of Expression

Woman's Club Bldg. 1326 Harmon Place

Main 2520

Minneapolis, Minnesota

## Battle Creek

Conservatory of Music

Instruction in Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin, Harmony

EDWIN BARNES, Mus. Doc., Director

Catalog on Request

Bell 113-3

Battle Creek, Michigan

## The Kenmore School

471 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON

Coeducational

Boarding and day departments

Telephone Kenmore 0457

## National Kindergarten and Elementary College

Incorporated and Accredited

A Non-Profit Institution

Fine professional training:

Strong cultural courses: Practical

experience in teaching:

High official rating:

Six dormitories: student body

300-375 year. Enroll

now: 2 and 3-year diplomas:

5-year degree.

For catalog and book of views,

address: Edna Dean Baker,

President, Box 39, 504 Michigan

Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

25 years I have been with Haskell to have as many tribes represented as possible. Last year our enrollment of 901 included at least one representative from each of 76 tribes from all over the United States. The numerous of these were the Sioux—102 from four branches of the tribe. My feeling is that these young people, after four or six years of Haskell training, will go back to their sections of the country carrying the spirit of self-help and the ideal of making good as other young people are doing.

We are particularly concerned about the training of girls who come to the larger Indian schools, for we feel that much of the Indian's future depends upon his home life. To this end, we are making every effort to improve the domestic science courses in all the Indian schools, and we encourage improvement of these courses in the public schools where Indian girls are being educated. Miss Edna Groves, appointed a year ago as domestic science supervisor in the Indian service, has spent the past year inspecting the schools and making improvements. This and other changes will be made as fast as possible, to the end that the Indian youth may receive an increasingly better education, comparable to that of the white boys and girls, and be encouraged to prepare himself for the competition of a workaday world.

## SCHOOLS

Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

Herring-Cattell

School of the Spoken Word

Leland Powers' Principles

Catalog on request

Mrs. Maude L. Putnam

Teacher of Social and Ballet Dancing

Ernest Belcher Technique

STUDIO—Hollywood Conservatory of Music and Art, 3444 Hollywood Blvd., near Western Ave.

Los Angeles, California

Tel. Hollywood 2658. Residence 570888.

## BROADOAKS

Kindergarten Training School

An Accredited Training School

also

Kindergarten-Elementary School

An Outdoor School for Children

Day and resident

ADA MAE BROOKS, Director

Pasadena, California

Fall Term Opens Monday



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## When Buffalo Was King

IF YOU took a trip across the plains and prairies today, wouldn't you be surprised if you saw huge animals with humped backs, woolly heads and shoulders and small curved horns, grazing by millions and millions for as far as eye could see? And yet, less than 50 years ago, the central parts of United States and Canada contained so many buffalo that people could only guess at their numbers and in places the land was simply black with them. Now, if you want to see one of these noble looking animals, you must go to the zoological gardens or Buffalo Park, in Alberta, where they browse in lazy security, perhaps dreaming of the days when they were the kings of the earth.

It was civilization that destroyed the buffalo. First came the pioneers and explorers, then came the colonists building villages and towns, then the railroads and steamboats; the open spaces and wild lands became smaller and smaller, until finally there was no more room for a free buffalo than for a free Indian, and, if few had not been taken in time under the protection of the Canadian Government, there would not have been one left.

**Stories of Buffalo Ways**  
People still write and tell us wonderful stories of buffalo ways. The animals usually roamed in hundreds and thousands, but in spring and fall, when it was time to migrate, they would collect in millions for the journey. Then some wise old grandmother cow would lead off, north, if it was spring, followed by her own particular family. Other families would follow, until soon the whole vast army would be on the march toward cooler and fresher feeding grounds. Although they would take the easiest course, they did not mind rivers and marshes in the least; but would wade or swim through them, and only begin to spread out and divide up after they had arrived on their summer range. If something started them running, the noise of the millions of hoofs, beating the ground, was like thunder, while the dust rolled up as thick as smoke. At such a time, the family groups would get separated, calves lose their parents, brothers and sisters find themselves miles apart among strangers. But this never seemed to bother them a bit. With marvelous instinct or wisdom, they would sort out the home animals again and not rest until they had. Buffalo Jones says that the resemblance of different members of a family group to one another is very striking, that they know each other by sight and sound, and are making sounds that they seem to recognize.

**Some Interesting Facts**  
When a calf or cow was attacked by wolves, the bulls would hurry to the rescue, forming in a circle about her with their horns out, like bayonets in a British "square" of soldiers. A calf grows very fast, three or four days after it is born being strong enough to keep up with the herd, although everyone still continues to protect it. A man named Catlin has written some interesting things about buffalo calves. Listen to this:  
"In pursuing a large herd of buffaloes, at the season when their calves are but a few weeks old, I have often been exceedingly amused with the curious maneuvers of these shy little things. Amidst the thundering confusion of a throng of several hundreds or several thousands of these animals, there will be many calves that lose sight of their dams; and, being left behind by the throng, they endeavor to secrete themselves, when they are exceedingly put to it on a level prairie, where nothing can be seen but the short grass of six or eight inches in height, save an occasional bunch of wild sage a few inches higher, to which the poor, frightened things will run, and, dropping on their knees, will push their noses under it and into the grass, where they will stand for hours with their eyes shut, imagining themselves securely hid, while they are standing up quite straight upon their hind feet and can easily be seen at several miles' distance. I have often, in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of the calf and breathed a few

strong breaths into its nostrils, after which I have, with my companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way, as closely and affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam."  
Mush-kwe-tay-pej-ee-kee, which is short for buffalo in the Cree and Ojibway language, is fond of a bath. He will search out a damp spot and begin digging a hole with his horns and head until he has a regular tub, filled with muddy water. Then he plunges in, rolling about and having a fine time. The longer he uses it, the deeper and muddier it gets. At last the water is turned to liquid mud and, when he comes out, plastered from head to foot, you can imagine what a queer looking object he is!

**Wild Wood Buffalo**  
Far north of the country of the plains buffalo, just south of Great Slave Lake in the northwest territories, there lives a herd of what the Canadians call "wild wood buffalo." These animals have never been hunted, tamed or fenced in, have always had plenty of the best buffalo food, such as peavine, grass, poplar and willow leaves, plenty of water, plenty of



## Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is a common abbreviation, the letters spelling each being in their correct order.

1. If obedient as a child, one is likely to become a law-abiding citizen.
2. If trial comes, meet it calmly.
3. I was going along quietly when I suddenly heard the "honk" of geese.
4. Henry says he is going entirely alone on his trip to New York.
5. The new church is to have a very large organ.
6. Mr. Harris says he believes in limiting our presidents to one term.
7. Ralph is trying to take the four years course in three years.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson go to Idaho next week.
9. Oh poor indeed is he who has no wealth but gold.
10. I endeavor each day to do better work than the day before.

The key to the puzzle which appeared on this page for Sept. 13 is as follows: 1. Auto. 2. G. G. 3. Hack. 4. Taxi. 5. Cart. 6. Wain. 7. Dray. 8. Sled. 9. Coach. 10. Sedan.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**Business University**  
Special Secretarial School and Commercial Teacher Courses. Affiliated with Michigan State Normal College. Real Placement Service.  
For Bulletin address  
REGISTRAR, 411 West Grand River Ave.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**Rasmussen**  
Practical Business School  
St. Paul, Minn. 23d Year  
Business, accounting, secretarial, shorthand, and civil service courses; free catalog.

## The PRIVATE SECRETARY

A highly paid confidential executive. The position affords unusual opportunities for advancement. Our course of intensive training in secretarial duties, helpful correspondence, stenography, accounts and banking assures you of an excellent position through our placement bureau on graduation. Special courses for one month and three months' duration. Catalogue and illustrative lessons on request.

MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS  
30 EAST 42d ST., NEW YORK CITY.  
214 LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

## Making Good in Business

Will you make good in business? With special training—YES Without it—NO

Book-keeping, Accounting, Dictation, Shorthand, Typewriting and English. Day, Evening and After Business. Positions Guaranteed.  
ASK FOR NEW CATALOG

## A DRAKE Business Schools

NEW YORK: 154 Nassau Street  
Tel. Beckman 2725  
BROOKLYN: Bedford Ave. at Fulton St.  
Tel. Prospect 7480  
BRONX: 215 E. Fordham Rd.  
Tel. Kellog 5015

## The Playground of the Poppies

CHERRY had a garden. There is nothing wonderful in that, for most little boys and girls have gardens; but Cherry's was different. It was just a little square patch behind the washhouse, with two long paths running right through it from north to south and east to west, which formed four separate little beds—one in each corner. In the top left-hand corner, Cherry had planted all the flowers which she loved best—poppies, sweet peas, pansies, and lupins; in the lower right-hand corner, radishes and mustard-and-cress; in the bottom right-hand corner she had sown grass seed; and in the right-hand top corner she had just put nothing.

Nobody could ever make out why Cherry insisted on leaving this particular bed bare. If they questioned her, she simply shook her head in an obstinate fashion. She would spend hours a day in tending her garden; weeding it, watering it, and talking to the flowers. The plot of grass did not require much attention, and the radishes only needed thinning out occasionally; so it was with the poppies that Cherry spent most of her time.

In the evening Cherry would kneel on the little path between the flowers and the mysterious empty patch, sit back on her heels and talk to each flower in turn.

**Talking to the Flowers**  
The lupins must always be addressed first, as they were so important looking and towered high above all the other plants; they invariably considered it their duty to scold Cherry for some minor fault that she had committed.

"You only threw one kiss between four of us this morning," they would remonstrate, and Cherry had to start then and there to throw them three more.

"There is a baby convolvulus weed tickling my stalk," another would complain, and Cherry would meekly bend forward and root up the weed.

Then there were the sweet peas; but, as these had no flowers yet, and the vines were only a few inches high, they could not voice their needs or complain of lack of proper attention. So Cherry had to be extra careful of them, just because of this; and once or twice the superior lupins had found it necessary to point out that it was not absolutely essential for her to spend all her time with such inferior beings as sweet peas!

The pansies were different, always patient and uncomplaining; and only occasionally they felt compelled to point out that Cherry, more than once lately, had failed to remove the faded flowers from their stalks; and that this lapse on her part was causing them much discomfort.

## But the Poppies!

But the poppies! They were just the most beautiful things in the world and Cherry adored them all—the old and faded ones, the glorious heads in full bloom, and the little tender buds; these were, perhaps, the most interesting, and the little girl would watch them anxiously for further signs of progress. It would be such a wonderful thing if she could just see one

## The Windy Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
It was a lovely, windy day!  
It blew us all about.  
It seemed to get inside of us.  
And makes us want to shout!

The clouds above went racing by,  
And all the grass below  
Seemed just as if 'twas racing too;  
The flowers jumped to and fro.

So Mab and I we just took hands  
And raced and jumped like they;  
Our hairs were blown all back to front,  
It was a lovely day!

Joyce L. Brisley.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**Wilson's College**  
Modern Business  
Seattle Washington

## Clark School

Business Administration  
The School of Results  
Open daily 9-5. Call, write or telephone  
Every graduate guaranteed a lucrative position. To our knowledge every graduate is profitably employed.

SECRETARIAL, ACCOUNTING, BUSINESS  
RESPONSE, INCE, SALESMANSHIP  
250 Boylston Street, Thorndike Building, Boston  
Back Bay 5060

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**BRYANT & STRATTON**  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
BOSTON  
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY  
COMPETENT EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS  
ACCOUNTING - BOOKKEEPING - BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATION - STENOGRAPHY - SECRETARIAL  
DUTIES - COMMERCIAL TEACHING - CIVIL SERVICE  
Day and Evening Sessions  
LIMITED REGISTRATION-EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE  
New Bulletin upon request  
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED  
J.W. BLAISDELL, Prin., 334 Boylston St., Boston

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**Gregg School**  
6 North Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Gregg shorthand training puts you where you work with executives—where your ability will be recognized and rewarded.  
Gregg School courses, qualifying intelligent men and women for positions as stenographers, secretaries and accountants, are stepping stones to executive positions in the business world.

## Classes Now Starting

Gregg training assures permanent placement at the highest beginning salaries, because the Gregg system of business training has become nationally associated with progress, efficiency, the best in business methods. Day and evening sessions throughout the year. A student may enter any week, as progress is individual. Call, write or telephone (Rundolph 0400) for free catalogue.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## The Playground of the Poppies

open before her eyes; but the lupins had repeatedly insisted that she would never do that, however patient she might be, as buds only opened when nobody was there to see. Cherry didn't altogether believe this, as she was sure that, if she could only love them sufficiently, they would open for her one day; and she was right.

**Late One Afternoon**  
Late one afternoon a big green bud, streaked with crimson where the petals were already showing through, suddenly burst open and shook itself in the sun. Cherry shrieked with delight and cupped her hand carefully around it, then bent her head and dropped a kiss right in the center. The poppy trembled ever so gently with delight and then, when Cherry had set him free, began bowing and smiling to all his brothers and sisters standing round to welcome him. The lupins preened themselves and bowed rather condescendingly; the pansies lifted their modest heads and smiled their welcome; only the sweet peas, of course, did not notice him.

Cherry dreamed such lovely things about the new poppy that night, and in the morning rushed out early, before breakfast, to see how he was faring. All at once a poppy head, the oldest of all the poppies, which had once been a tiny yellow one, gently called to her and proposed that, as she now had a lovely new poppy all her own, she would not mind much parting with her.

Cherry hesitated before replying, then gently picked off the old poppy-head and went over to the bare patch of ground and shook out the ripe seeds.

So now you have learnt the reason why Cherry did not want anything to be planted in that bare patch, until the poppies were ready to go there themselves! And when next year comes, and the seeds have all sprung up, Cherry will show her numerous visitors over her garden and point out with pride that special bed—which she calls the "Poppies' Playground"—covered with masses of bright yellow, red and white poppies, all glimmering in the sun.

## A Letter to Snubs

Mabel Cone Bushnell, C. S.,  
835 Loew's State Building,  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
July 11, 1923

## Dear Snubs:

Out here in the west we like you very much. It seems as though you are a very human every-dayish addition to the Monitor, and unquestionably you will bring many young readers to its pages, attracted by your homeliness. It probably will not only be the very young ones, either, for in our own family, living in a hotel as we do, we find you exceedingly attractive after a day at the office, and because we can't seem to have a real dog in a hotel. Somehow they don't go together.

With appreciation of your human touch, I am,

Very sincerely,  
(Signed) (Mrs.) M. C. Bushnell.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**Work with Executives**  
Gregg shorthand training puts you where you work with executives—where your ability will be recognized and rewarded.  
Gregg School courses, qualifying intelligent men and women for positions as stenographers, secretaries and accountants, are stepping stones to executive positions in the business world.

## Classes Now Starting

Gregg training assures permanent placement at the highest beginning salaries, because the Gregg system of business training has become nationally associated with progress, efficiency, the best in business methods. Day and evening sessions throughout the year. A student may enter any week, as progress is individual. Call, write or telephone (Rundolph 0400) for free catalogue.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

open before her eyes; but the lupins had repeatedly insisted that she would never do that, however patient she might be, as buds only opened when nobody was there to see. Cherry didn't altogether believe this, as she was sure that, if she could only love them sufficiently, they would open for her one day; and she was right.

## Late One Afternoon

Late one afternoon a big green bud, streaked with crimson where the petals were already showing through, suddenly burst open and shook itself in the sun. Cherry shrieked with delight and cupped her hand carefully around it, then bent her head and dropped a kiss right in the center. The poppy trembled ever so gently with delight and then, when Cherry had set him free, began bowing and smiling to all his brothers and sisters standing round to welcome him. The lupins preened themselves and bowed rather condescendingly; the pansies lifted their modest heads and smiled their welcome; only the sweet peas, of course, did not notice him.

Cherry dreamed such lovely things about the new poppy that night, and in the morning rushed out early, before breakfast, to see how he was faring. All at once a poppy head, the oldest of all the poppies, which had once been a tiny yellow one, gently called to her and proposed that, as she now had a lovely new poppy all her own, she would not mind much parting with her.

Cherry hesitated before replying, then gently picked off the old poppy-head and went over to the bare patch of ground and shook out the ripe seeds.

So now you have learnt the reason why Cherry did not want anything to be planted in that bare patch, until the poppies were ready to go there themselves! And when next year comes, and the seeds have all sprung up, Cherry will show her numerous visitors over her garden and point out with pride that special bed—which she calls the "Poppies' Playground"—covered with masses of bright yellow, red and white poppies, all glimmering in the sun.

## A Letter to Snubs

Mabel Cone Bushnell, C. S.,  
835 Loew's State Building,  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
July 11, 1923

## Dear Snubs:

Out here in the west we like you very much. It seems as though you are a very human every-dayish addition to the Monitor, and unquestionably you will bring many young readers to its pages, attracted by your homeliness. It probably will not only be the very young ones, either, for in our own family, living in a hotel as we do, we find you exceedingly attractive after a day at the office, and because we can't seem to have a real dog in a hotel. Somehow they don't go together.

With appreciation of your human touch, I am,

Very sincerely,  
(Signed) (Mrs.) M. C. Bushnell.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland



## The Wigwaggle Bug Visits the Whiffletree

THE Wigwaggle Bug put on his new green sweater, tucked his copy of Shakespeare in his pocket and sauntered forth. Presently he met the Bonfirefly.

"I pray thee, what is yonder object I see there?" said he, nodding in the direction of the fountain.

"That," said the Bonfirefly, "is the new home of the Jippersnappers."

"And, if I may trouble you further, what is that I see standing in front of their dwelling?"

"Oh, that is their new whiffletree. They have just planted it; it blossoms with white flowers, and presently there will be many ripe whiffles all over it."

"And, prithee, what may ripe whiffles be?" asked the Wigwaggle Bug.

"Why, surely you know about the whiffles whistles and drums, the balloons and trumpets and clowns?"

"Oh, indeed, yes, my friend; but I did not know they grew here." He stood a moment in thought, and then, pitter, pitter, pitter, went the Wigwaggle Bug; or, rather, clump, clump, because he took short, fat steps, and presently he was gazing up at the whiffletree.

"I fain would find a ripe whiffle," said he, as he looked up into the branches; but he saw not one—only the beautiful white blossoms.

"That is easy," said a voice; and, looking down, the Wigwaggle Bug saw the youngest Jippersnapper hopping about, lighting here and there ever so briskly, and blinking his eyes ever so brightly.

"Come with me," he continued, and he led the way to the back of the house, where many more whiffletrees were planted. Just then the Bonfirefly flew into the garden and the little Jippersnapper went on: "The third tree on the left, in the third row to the right, is the one with the ripe whiffles," he said. "Help yourselves."

Flutter, flutter went the Bonfirefly; clump, clump went the Wigwaggle Bug, and presently they found themselves in such a mass of trees, blossoms, and leaves that it seemed as though they would never find their way out.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES**  
Fourth Floor  
United States National Bank Building  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
THOROUGH TRAINING IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS  
Private, Individual and Home-Study Instruction. Day Classes, 9:00 to 3:45. Evening Classes, 5:30 to 7:30. Main 2700.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**WILCOX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

**W**











## SARAZEN 3 UP ON BARNES, 18 HOLES

William Macfarlane Leads Cruickshank by 1 Up at End of the Morning Play

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round (Results at the end of 18 holes)  
Eugene Sarazen, Briarcliff Lodge, 3 up on J. M. Barnes, Pelham Country Club.  
William Macfarlane, Oak Ridge Golf Club, 1 up on R. A. Cruickshank, Shickamaxon Country Club.

W. C. Hagen, New York, 5 up on F. J. McLeod, Chevy Chase Country Club.  
George McLean, Grassy Sprain Country Club, 5 up on J. H. Kirkwood, New York.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Eugene Sarazen, Briarcliff Lodge, defending his title, was 3 up when he and J. M. Barnes had finished 18 holes of their 36-hole match today in the fourth round of the Professional Golfers' Association tournament.

William Macfarlane, Oak Ridge Golf Club, was 1 up on R. A. Cruickshank, Shickamaxon Country Club.  
After being 1 down on the first nine, George McLean evened his match with J. H. Kirkwood on the tenth with a 35-foot putt for a birdie 2. Thereafter Kirkwood began slicing and lost the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth. McLean took the sixteenth with a birdie 2, holing a 20-footer, and won the seventeenth when Kirkwood pulled his tee shot in rough.

Cruickshank was 3 down to Macfarlane at the ninth. Macfarlane made three birdies on the nine by sinking three 20-foot putts, on the second, fourth, and ninth holes. Cruickshank was over par on only one hole, the eighth. His opponent also was one up on the eighth, which they halved, Cruickshank being out in 38, Macfarlane in 35.

Sarazen was 2 up on Barnes at the end of the first nine. Sarazen won the first hole with a long putt for a birdie. They played the next four in pars. Barnes sunk his chip shot on the sixth for his par 4, while Sarazen took three putts for a 5. They halved the seventh, but Sarazen won the eighth when Barnes' tee shot found the rough and he took a 50-yard shot and 8 to hole. Sarazen also won the 294-yard ninth by driving the green and sinking in two putts for a birdie 3. Barnes was out in 39, Sarazen in 37.

Hagen was 2 up on McLeod at the ninth. Hagen won the first when McLeod took three putts for a 5. McLeod won the second with a 35-foot putt for a birdie 2. Hagen took the third and fourth with pars. McLeod won the fifth and sixth with pars. Hagen took the seventh with a birdie 2. An extra putt lost the seventh for McLeod and a pulled drive cost him the eighth. He won the ninth with a birdie 3.

Kirkwood was 1 up on George McLean at the ninth. They halved every hole to the sixth, where Kirkwood won when McLeod took an extra putt for a 5. Kirkwood won the eighth when McLeod missed a three-foot putt and lost the ninth on McLeod's birdie 3.  
By shooting a 30-yard under par for the round, Sarazen finished the first 18 holes 2 up on Barnes, who equalled par. On the second nine Barnes won the tenth by sinking a 30-foot putt for a birdie 2 and was 1 down. He lost the twelfth by taking three putts. Stymied on the sixteenth hole, Barnes knocked in Sarazen's ball, giving the 1923 champion a birdie 2. They halved the seventeenth and eighteenth.

The cards of the Sarazen-Barnes match for the first round:

Sarazen, out ..... 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—37  
Barnes, out ..... 5 5 5 4 4 4 6 4—42  
Sarazen, in ..... 3 4 4 5 4 2 5 3—34  
Barnes, in ..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—41

Cruickshank and Macfarlane both were under par on the first 18. The cards follow out:

Cruickshank, out ..... 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3—37  
Macfarlane, out ..... 4 5 5 3 3 4 4 6—42  
Cruickshank, in ..... 4 4 4 5 4 2 5 3—34  
Macfarlane, in ..... 3 4 4 5 4 2 5 3—37

These eight putts continued play today by virtue of extraordinary golf exhibitions against their third-round opponents yesterday. Barnes with his steady, almost flawless golf, eliminated C. J. Walker yesterday, 5 and 6, and Macfarlane won by the long score of 9 and 8 against Jack Stalt of Hartford, Conn. Sarazen won a three-hole engagement from Alex Campbell of Cincinnati, and Hagen won 4 and 5 from John Golden.

The other survivors had close calls. J. H. Kirkwood defeated young J. J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1 up, after being 3 down at one time; Cruickshank overcame a 3-hole deficit to defeat Ray Derr of Glenside, Pa., 1 up, and McLeod had to go the full 36 holes to get rid of Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, who had a 10-hole lead. Willie Ogg went 88 holes before McLean won, Ogg had been 5 up in the morning. Kirkwood finished the first nine yesterday 2 down on Barnes, but when he finished 18 he was 1 down, but between the eighteenth and the twenty-seventh he squared the match.

On the first hole in the afternoon Kirkwood sunk a 10-foot putt for a birdie 4 and won the hole. On the second Kirkwood sliced his tee shot over a hill 50 yards off the fairway, and had a blind shot for the green. After a study of the terrain he loosed his club and the ball dropped three feet from the pin and he sank it for a birdie 3. He was then 1 down. On the third hole he halved in par 5. On the fourth, a 154-yard hole, Kirkwood's tee shot again dropped a yard from the pin and he sank it for a birdie 2. On the fifth he sliced his drive again and took a 5, 1 over par, to get down, Farrell becoming 1 up. A brilliant recovery from a bad lie in the next hole enabled the Australian to get a par 4, while Farrell was taking three putts for a 5. On the eighth Farrell had a perfect stylo and Kirkwood lost the hole, but he evened the match again on the ninth, or twenty-seventh, when Farrell took three putts from 12 feet. On the eleventh Farrell laid down another stylo that Kirkwood could not get around.

On the thirteenth hole, which is one of the longest holes on the course, a par 5 dog-leg, Kirkwood made an eagle 3 Tuesday. He got a birdie on it yesterday, while Farrell took three putts for a 6 and they were all even again. Kirkwood won the next two holes with pars. They halved the sixteenth. Farrell won the seventeenth with a birdie 4, making Kirkwood 1 up, 1 to go.

RENWAY PARK Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

The Howard C. Baker Co. 213 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio

Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Power Plants.

Also Representative for THE FARQUHAR FURNACE "It heats with Fresh Air"

THE MUELLER FURNACE



J. H. Kirkwood

Wide World Photo

Both made birdie 3s on the last hole, giving Kirkwood the match. The cards:

Kirkwood, out ..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—37  
Farrell, out ..... 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—37  
Kirkwood, in ..... 3 4 4 5 4 2 5 3—34  
Farrell, in ..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—41

Kirkwood, out ..... 4 5 5 3 3 4 4 6—42  
Farrell, out ..... 5 5 5 4 4 4 6 4—42  
Kirkwood, in ..... 3 4 4 5 4 2 5 3—34  
Farrell, in ..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3—41

These eight putts continued play today by virtue of extraordinary golf exhibitions against their third-round opponents yesterday. Barnes with his steady, almost flawless golf, eliminated C. J. Walker yesterday, 5 and 6, and Macfarlane won by the long score of 9 and 8 against Jack Stalt of Hartford, Conn. Sarazen won a three-hole engagement from Alex Campbell of Cincinnati, and Hagen won 4 and 5 from John Golden.

The other survivors had close calls. J. H. Kirkwood defeated young J. J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1 up, after being 3 down at one time; Cruickshank overcame a 3-hole deficit to defeat Ray Derr of Glenside, Pa., 1 up, and McLeod had to go the full 36 holes to get rid of Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, who had a 10-hole lead. Willie Ogg went 88 holes before McLean won, Ogg had been 5 up in the morning. Kirkwood finished the first nine yesterday 2 down on Barnes, but when he finished 18 he was 1 down, but between the eighteenth and the twenty-seventh he squared the match.

On the first hole in the afternoon Kirkwood sunk a 10-foot putt for a birdie 4 and won the hole. On the second Kirkwood sliced his tee shot over a hill 50 yards off the fairway, and had a blind shot for the green. After a study of the terrain he loosed his club and the ball dropped three feet from the pin and he sank it for a birdie 3. He was then 1 down. On the third hole he halved in par 5. On the fourth, a 154-yard hole, Kirkwood's tee shot again dropped a yard from the pin and he sank it for a birdie 2. On the fifth he sliced his drive again and took a 5, 1 over par, to get down, Farrell becoming 1 up. A brilliant recovery from a bad lie in the next hole enabled the Australian to get a par 4, while Farrell was taking three putts for a 5. On the eighth Farrell had a perfect stylo and Kirkwood lost the hole, but he evened the match again on the ninth, or twenty-seventh, when Farrell took three putts from 12 feet. On the eleventh Farrell laid down another stylo that Kirkwood could not get around.

On the thirteenth hole, which is one of the longest holes on the course, a par 5 dog-leg, Kirkwood made an eagle 3 Tuesday. He got a birdie on it yesterday, while Farrell took three putts for a 6 and they were all even again. Kirkwood won the next two holes with pars. They halved the sixteenth. Farrell won the seventeenth with a birdie 4, making Kirkwood 1 up, 1 to go.

RENWAY PARK Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

The Howard C. Baker Co. 213 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio

Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Power Plants.

Also Representative for THE FARQUHAR FURNACE "It heats with Fresh Air"

THE MUELLER FURNACE

## WASHINGTON HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Fine Array of Promising Football Candidates Report to Coach Bagshaw

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Coach Enoch Bagshaw has 13 letter men and about 40 aspirants available for his 223 University of Washington eleven. This number was out on the third day of practice, which increased from 39 on the first day of practice, Sept. 17. Never in the history of Washington football has there been such an array of promising candidates for all the positions on the team as that which greeted Coach Bagshaw this week. The new material that has come up from last year's freshman class is of such a caliber that several of the varsity men will have difficulty in holding their positions.

The letter men who are back are as follows: Capt. W. L. Hall '24, star right end and last year's only two-year letter man on the squad; R. H. Hill '24, halfback; J. C. Lillis '25, guard; F. K. Abel '25, quarterback; E. E. Kula '25, all-around guard last year; H. L. Greene '24, star halfback on the 1921 eleven; L. A. Sherman '25, fullback, W. H. Beck '25, halfback; F. L. Zie '24, halfback; E. E. Kula '25, guard; W. E. Kirkwood '25, fullback; V. A. Bellman '24, guard, and Chalmers Walters '25, center.

The only loophole in this squad is the tackle position, left vacant by the graduation of the former captain, Robert Ingram, and William Grimm. These two positions will not be hard to fill, however, for Coach Bagshaw has an abundance of material.

In the first place, he will probably shift Kuhn to one of the tackles. This player is tall, fast, and heavy. The only reason he did not play tackle last year was because of the presence of the two veterans—Ingram and Grimm. Lillis will probably play the other guard. He played in most of the games last year, and is a good man for the position.

The other guard will undoubtedly be played by Bellman. This man was not discovered until the middle of last season, but once the coaches found his ability he played every minute of the last three games. It is difficult to say how early in the season just who will be filling in the rest of the line. Captain Hall is almost assured of his position at right end. But Petrie, though he is big and the fastest man on the squad, is not so sure of his position. He has not as yet mastered the difficult knack of the position.

A very promising candidate for one of the ends is W. J. Cole '25, who was ineligible last year. Cole played well on the freshman team two years ago when he was in high school. He was placed as an end on the All-Seattle team. He may take Petrie's position. Other men with a chance for the wing positions are: E. E. Kula '25, Roy Selvers '25 and K. L. Du Bois '25. Besides the letter men named, the men prominent for the guard or tackle positions are as follows: F. K. Abel '25, 24, John Bagwill '25, H. G. Britt '25, E. E. Kula '25, H. C. Cosser '25, A. Y. Wilson '25, H. W. Jacobson '25, B. C. Davis '25 and M. N. Vining '25. Erickson '26, W. W. Wright '26, Burton Palmer '26, Charles Still '26 and G. M. Gamwell '26.

While Chalmers Walters, varsity center from last year, is back this season, he did not play all the games last season and Coach Bagshaw is looking for another pivot. Hagen, who played most of the games last season, but he is now graduated. J. H. Miles '24 is perhaps the most promising of the candidates for the center position. Miles played football in 1921. C. M. Langhorne '24 has had some experience at center and may get a chance in the big games. Other center candidates are: F. W. Hagerty '25; N. D. Burson '26 and J. A. Livengood '24.

Halfbacks there are plenty. The varsity men, Hill, Greene, Zie and Beck, will have a difficult job holding down their positions. G. S. Wilson '26 is considered one of the best halfbacks in the northwest. H. M. Beckett '26, B. C. Davis '25 and M. N. Vining '25 are all strenuous contenders for a halfback position.

Coaches are seldom satisfied with their quarterbacks. Coach Bagshaw is no exception. Abel officiated at most of the games last year, and will get a chance again this year. But there is some talk of shifting Sherman, fullback last year, to the signal-calling position. Sherman is hardly big enough for fullback, but Bagshaw was hard pressed for plungers last year. He has to use Sherman may get a chance this year calling signals. Other contenders for quarterback are George Guttmann '26 and W. D. Beck '24.

Like center, fullback is one of the admittedly weak points. Bryan, one of last year's plungers, is not out for that position, and Sherman is too small. But in E. L. Tesreau '26 Bagshaw has a sophomore who is big enough and fast enough, and who has played the position before. Tesreau is a promising one for a first-class fullback. Charles Smith '24 is a super-variety fullback, but not of contest variety.

Other men who are named out and who are more or less of an unknown quantity, and who may be used anywhere, are: F. K. Abel '25, 24, John Bagwill '25, H. G. Britt '25, E. E. Kula '25, H. C. Cosser '25, A. Y. Wilson '25, H. W. Jacobson '25, B. C. Davis '25 and M. N. Vining '25. Erickson '26, W. W. Wright '26, Burton Palmer '26, Charles Still '26 and G. M. Gamwell '26.

STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE  
Smart Autumn Apparel for Women and Misses  
SIMONS & CO.  
NORTH MAIN ST., DAYTON, O.

## Naval Academy Team to Play at Pasadena

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 27

THE United States Naval Academy football team will be permitted to make a trip to California to meet the intercollegiate champions of the Pacific Coast on New Year's Day. It was officially announced today by Rear Admiral H. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The announcement is by way of acceptance of an invitation from the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association, extended a couple of weeks ago.

The Naval Academy gridiron warriors have sacrificed their Christmas vacation in order to go to the coast. Navy recruits that may be forthcoming from the game, after the payment of expenses, will be utilized for increasing the seating capacity for the stands on Farragut Field here.

where on the team or may be dropped from the squad, are: H. C. Cosser '25, A. L. Shelton '25 and J. W. Green '25. Coach Bagshaw is being assisted by Wayne Sutton, star Washington end under Gilmore Dobie, who worked as an assistant to Dobie during the last year of his stay at Washington, and D. V. Graves, line coach, from Montana State College.

On Oct. 1, Sutton will take over the freshman squad and either Ray Beckmann, former Washington halfback and captain, or William Grimm will help Bagshaw with the varsity.

At present Sutton is devoting his time to the ends. He was All-Pacific coast end during the last year of his playing for Washington and is considered an authority on the way a wing position should be played.

Coach Bagshaw is rushing things as fast as possible. One of the hardest games of his season comes Oct. 20 with the University of Southern California at Seattle. University of Southern California is considered the strongest aggregation on the coast, next to the University of California. He will open the season Sept. 23 with two games on the same afternoon, with the U. S. S. New York and the U. S. S. Mississippi. He wants two games for the opener that he may throw all the men of his squad into action and see what their ability is.

CLUBS MUST GO JAN. 1  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The United States Golf Association announced yesterday that after Jan. 1, 1924, all slotted and punched clubs would be barred. Stamped lines may be used if they do not exceed one-sixteenth of an inch in width and are not less than a thirty-second of an inch apart. All rough or raised edges must also be removed.

Clubs with slotted and punched faces, which are used to put an abnormal "cut" on a ball were barred more than a year ago by the golfing authorities of the United States Golf Association. The subject was at its height last summer when Americans playing in tournaments in England were forbidden to use anything but smooth clubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Friction between the Western Golf Association and the United States Golf Association was regarded as likely, as a result of the latter's ruling that all slotted and punched clubs will be barred after Jan. 1, next. The W. G. A. considers the body favor the clubs deemed objectionable by the higher organization. Several years ago the western association and the United States Golf Association had a stylistic question, the W. G. A. considering it unplayable. The U. S. G. A. was finally upheld in a ruling from St. Andrews.

PERRY IS RE-ELECTED  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—John Perry was re-elected president of the Peel Cup commission, which supervises the sectional soccer championship race of the middle west, at a meeting of managers here last night. W. B. Cummings was re-elected secretary, and John Mathieson was elected vice-president. Commissioners were elected as follows: David A. Benson, Fred Callaghan, Charles Pawkes, William Alexander and James Krejcha.

FLORISTS  
and  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS  
AND CONTRACTORS  
A. W. SMITH CO.  
Keenan Building Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Designs Illustrations Lettering

FRANK S. SIDER  
1415 to 1417 WOODWARD AVE.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats \$67  
Actual \$100 value

OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.  
Dyeing and Cleaning  
Ladies' and Children's Dresses  
Gentlemen's Clothing  
Household Goods of Every Description  
Tel. 6400 HIGHLAND PITTSBURGH, PA.

October rug sale  
An annual event that has grown to such proportions that people await its coming.

At the time when your thoughts turn naturally to home furnishings, and a bright new rug can be the foundation of a cozily furnished room, this October sale is opportune.

Rug values, beginning next week, that are so worthy it will pay you to anticipate your needs for some time to come.

Boggs & Buhl  
PITTSBURGH, PA.



## SIDELINES

C. R. BLACK JR., captain of the Yale varsity eleven of 1915 and 1916, helped coach the Eli candidates yesterday. Black captained the last team to defeat Harvard, and was captain of one of the greatest collections of football players that ever represented Phillips Exeter Academy. T. A. D. Jones and G. S. Cosser, the present Yale head coach and trainer respectively, were the men who developed Black's winning Exeter combination.

Dartmouth has a very promising halfback in R. H. Loomis '26 from last year's freshman team. He is a strong plunger and especially good at blocking and tackling opponents in the interference.

P. Wendell, the former Harvard star halfback and captain, who is coaching the Williams College candidates, is having a great difficulty in developing a first-class quarterback. Wendell, Eberfield, Howe and Popham are his leading candidates. The squad was reduced yesterday to 35 men.

Pradit Sukhum, a Siamese prince, is a candidate for the quarterback position on the Boston University varsity eleven. He is a fast, shifty runner and has survived the first cut in the squad made by Coach C. E. Whalen.

Howell van Gerbig '24 and J. M. Legendre '25 appear to be the two best plungers on the Princeton varsity squad this fall and both are candidates for the fullback position. They are averaging 50 yards in practice.

K. S. Pfaffman '24, captain of the varsity lawn tennis team and the man who dropped the field goal against Yale in the Bowl last fall, appears to have first position for a halfback position on the Princeton varsity.

P. D. Haughton has always been a firm believer in having a good quarterback. He is now coaching the Princeton varsity eleven. He has found one in the person of G. C. Pease, who is quarterback of last year's Blue and White freshmen eleven.

University of Vermont has a fine halfback in the person of Harry Brien, who captained the Varsity Academy eleven last fall and before that was captain of the Pundard High School team at Andover, Mass. He is a fast, shifty runner and a strong tackler.

Yesterday's practice in the Harvard Stadium was the first real secret work for the Crimson varsity this fall, even the newspaper men being barred.

NEW ORLEANS VICTOR  
FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 26.—The New Orleans Southern Association team took the second game of the Dixie championship series here this afternoon, 3 to 0. Robinson, pitching for New Orleans, allowed only three hits. Each team has won one game.

HOFFMANN LUMBER CO.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK S. SIDER  
1415 to 1417 WOODWARD AVE.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats \$67  
Actual \$100 value

OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.  
Dyeing and Cleaning  
Ladies' and Children's Dresses  
Gentlemen's Clothing  
Household Goods of Every Description  
Tel. 6400 HIGHLAND PITTSBURGH, PA.

October rug sale  
An annual event that has grown to such proportions that people await its coming.

At the time when your thoughts turn naturally to home furnishings, and a bright new rug can be the foundation of a cozily furnished room, this October sale is opportune.

Rug values, beginning next week, that are so worthy it will pay you to anticipate your needs for some time to come.

Boggs & Buhl  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## NEARLY 200 GIRLS ENTER BIG MEET

To Compete for A. A. U. Track and Field Honors

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Close to 200 of the country's leading girl athletes will compete for national titular honors in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track and field championships next Saturday at Newark, N. J. The entry list today showed a total of 182, with the probability that others will be added before the meet.

The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia has entered 26 athletes, more than any other organization. The Prudential Insurance A. A. of Newark is second with 25, while the City Bank Club of New York, Philadelphia Turners and Women's Olympic Association of Baltimore are next in line with 19, 16 and 14 entries, respectively.

One of the outstanding individual entries is Miss Eleanor Churchill of Robinson's Seminary, Exeter, N. H., holder of the world's record for a baseball throw, and star at basketball and javelin tossing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	83	55	.600
Cincinnati	79	59	.571
Pittsburgh	85	63	.574
Philadelphia	78	69	.529
St. Louis	79	72	.521
Brooklyn	71	76	.483
Boston	68	80	.460
Philadelphia	47	100	.320

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 6.  
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 12.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

ONE HIT OFF MORRISON  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 4—12  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Morrison and Schmidt; Rehan, Head and Henline, Wilson. Losing pitcher—Behan. Umpires—Klem and Finerman. Time—1h. 42m.

CARDINALS START EARLY  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7—12  
Brooklyn ..... 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 5—10

LUKE SOON TO DEPART  
CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Adolfo Luque, star pitcher of the Cincinnati National League Club, will leave for his home in Cuba next Monday, a week before the close of the championship season. He was announced today. Luque will pitch one more game for the Reds, either Saturday or Sunday. The Cuban has won 26 games and lost eight this season.

BRITISH SEAPLANE OUT OF RACE  
COWES, Isle of Wight, Sept. 27 (AP)—One of the two British seaplanes entered for the international races for the Schneider seaplane trophy tomorrow, capsized and sank in deep water during the seaworthiness tests for entrants this morning.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Columbus 11, St. Paul, 6.  
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 4.  
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 2.  
Kansas City 6, Louisville 5.

HARDWARE for Hard Wear  
CUTLERY That Cuts  
TOOLS for Toolers  
Save the Pickersings Fifth St.  
CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

"The New Store"  
Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishings  
CHAS. P. FLICK  
Avon 1740-R 11 East McMillan St.  
CINCINNATI

Sweet Clover Lunchroom  
2nd and 3rd Floors  
Elevator at Entrance  
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.  
Next 4th St. entrance to Gibson Hotel  
CINCINNATI

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, TOOLS  
HOUSEWARE,  
SPORTING GOODS  
CITY HALL SQUARE  
NORWOOD OHIO

The Betty Dress Shop  
3112 Reading Road  
Cincinnati, O.

Announces their opening, on October 1st, 1923, of original designs and individual suggestions made to order. Hemstitching, Ready-to-wear Models and Millinery to complete the costume. Practical Designing taught by actual draping, cutting and making of costume.

Harry McKeever  
Betty McKeever

THE ROSENBAUM CO.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Headquarters for  
Brunswick  
Phonographs

ANY MAN  
—selling to others is in a position of trust. It is his obligation to give full value.  
This is as true of the man who sells his services as it is of the store which daily serves its thousands.  
It is Mabley's first duty to give full value—a duty conscientiously, consistently performed.

The Mabley and Carey Co.  
"A Good Store"  
CINCINNATI

## English Soccer Team Plans to Invade U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27

THE Corinthian soccer team of London, England, will visit this city next September. Arrangements for the trip are being made by the Cricket Club League of this city. The star English amateurs plan to remain in the United States about two weeks and will play three matches with American teams.

## BRITISH SEAPLANE WILL NOT COMPETE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Sept. 27 (AP)—One of the two British seaplanes entered for the international races for the Schneider seaplane trophy tomorrow, capsized and sank in deep water during the seaworthiness tests for entrants this morning



## Classified Advertisements

**Household and Office Furniture Repaired**  
refinished, redecorated and polished, by  
right on premises without waste of time  
pense in moving to a shop. AMOS O.

My own Furniture Polish \$1 a bo

---

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR**

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS**

American walnut dining room set, no

channel "reliable" gas range, water  
washing machine, built-in stove, hot-  
water heater, with four tons of hard coal in water-  
tight bin. Phone Edna E. 2-1100. See ad page  
786 Lakewood Road, Lakeland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, com-  
plete, leaving city. Call, leaving an ap-  
pointment, 3782 Archwood Place, Alliance, O.

**ACCOUNTANTS**

**J. S. GREAVES**  
ACCOUNTANT  
EXPORT FORWARDING  
AGENT

Monthly Audits and Supervision  
Out-of-Town Clients Solicited  
Washing: Sermour 4385, Bayview  
315, The Building  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

EXCELLENT salaried position  
wholesale house for salesman under 35  
years of age, familiar with the lumber  
and the mills in Fall River and New  
England. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 100  
Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

**Monitor, Boston.**  
ROY 13 to 17 to work in office; Christian Scientist preferred. BUILDING DEPT. CO., 827 Fawcett Building, Boston, Mich.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
EXPERIENCED waitress, Protestant, married home; small family; salary \$18 a week; Chicago suburb; cook and chambermaid; also excellent position for one capable of refined house and kindly care; references required. M-27, Tidewater Service Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

GIRL to assist with general housework and care of children; no laundry; good wages and permanent position to right person.

Ohio.  
WANTED—A working housekeeper; present position. Address—MRS. ROBIN C. Box 544, Waterbury, Conn.  
STENOGRAPHER  
Beginner, steady advancement. 9122 American Building Chicago.  
SITUATIONS WANTED—M

**BUSINESS** manager or corporation with open for engagement experience international costs, finance, labor, sales organization, internationalization; would consider opportunity to work rather than immediate remuneration; work anywhere; appointment confidential. Box 1000. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SALESMAN**, competent, desires to cover with reputable concern about January 1st, covering states of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania; communications solicited. Box E-5, Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St.

**YOUNG MAN** (36), married, 20 years present position in optical business, wishes make change where hard faithful, good

**ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE**, thorough-  
perenced, general accounting, also  
problems and systems; capable as comp

**FURNITURE** ad writer who knows furniture business wants position with firm, in west, desiring truthful and effective copy. References, B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 145 N. McCook St., Chicago.

**ARCHITECTURAL** Draftsman, with 10 years' practical experience desires position offering opportunity for advancement; this is a man of 30, married, with a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Columbia.

**YOUNG MAN**, college graduate, bondable, desires to enter commercial hand-dress Box H-44. The Christian Science Monitor, 155 McCormick Building, Chicago, Illinois.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

**RY** An experienced woman, position as companion or governess, attendant or mother, or as a Traveling Scientist, preferred. Address Room 301-D, 610 Boylston St., Brookline.

**RELIABLE** exp. stenographer capable of doing all detail, some bookkeeping. Will accept position in any office. Address: 155 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**TEACHER**, French, best references; experience in teaching French in U.S. and Europe.

to teach French experience. desires position. Box 8-37. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City

CAPABLE trained woman desires position near Miami, Florida. Office, hotel or panion work. Advertising Representative State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEX RETARY - STENOGRAPHER, tho business training, desires position. Box The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bu Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

**EXPERIENCED infant's nurse.** English-speaker, quiet, pleasant, good references. Box A 37, Christian Science Monitor 21 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

**COMPETENT Stenographer with clerical** desires full-time position. R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Box 100, Bldg. C, New York 17, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED stenographer** would like assignment of responsibility with change of address. In Los Angeles, Calif. Phone 437-7711.

**EXPERIENCED child's nurse**, willing to travel, references. R-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 205 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

**VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.**, 11 West 42nd St., New York City. An employment agency.

**LOUISE C. HAHN, 250 B'way, New York**  
Opportunities for men and women seek  
office positions. Registration in person

**FLORENCE SPENCER**  
Clerical and Executive Positions  
Room 413, 2 W. 43 Street, New York City

**DRESSMAKING**

**HILSON GOWNS**  
Estimate work only. Reasonable.  
59 WEST 51ST STREET, NEW YORK CI  
Circle 2704

**CHICAGO**—Attractively furnished practitioner's office; conv. loop bldg. V-5, The Chris Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**OPPORTUNITY** for woman; partnership will sell outright; cost price; women's w hosiery shop; growing neighborhood. Box 6 The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th New York City.

ing very rapidly growing educational institution  
(Reliable references). Box W-36, The Chris-  
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., New York C



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## MICHIGAN

## Battle Creek

## E. C. FISHER &amp; CO.

## BOOKS

## OXFORD BIBLES

12-14 Main St. W.

## Battle Creek Lumber Co.

"Everything to Build Anything"

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

99 S. McAmly

## MICHIGAN

## Battle Creek

## McCOY JEWELRY CO.

6 JEFFERSON AVE., No.

## TRIANGLE PASTRY SHOP

BAKERS OF QUALITY

86 E. Main Street

HINDS, POPULAR PRICED TAILOR

Clean, Press and Repair

203 City Bank Bldg.

E. C. MORSE & CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

Electrical Supplies and Appliances

488 W. Main St.

Joseph's Millinery

Skirts Pleated Buttons Covered

78 W. Main St.

RALPH'S SPORT SHOP

SPORTING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY

16 N. Jefferson Ave.

FRANCES E. BURGDERFER

TEACHER PIANO

Battle Creek Conservatory of Music

113 E. Main St.

## Bay City

## WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

OWENS SHOE COMPANY

405 Center Avenue

If you have experienced difficulty in

proper shoe fitting come to

DICK BENDALL CO.

"Service and shoes that satisfy"

## Detroit

## The Alma Kampman Shop

308 Book Bldg., Washington Blvd.

Shampooing—Waving—Manicuring

Your Rugs 100% Clean

Edgewood 3401

STAR CARPET CLEANING CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

FAYETTA WARREN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

607 Lothrop Ave.

Electric Wiring and Fixtures

HARRY DEAN

46 E. Milwaukee Ave.

Kercheval Cleaners and Dyers

883 KERCHEVAL AVE.

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER

PRINTING

John R. Moss, Quick Printer

211 State Street

HOWARD C. ADAMS

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE

800 Empire Bldg., Clifford at Griswold St.

Cherry 7078

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

Cherry 1317

## MICHIGAN

## Detroit

## McKELPINE HAIR SHOP

Lanolo Permanent Waving

Shampooing—Marcel Waving

Manicuring

We use only soft water in sham-

poing. Our patrons find it de-

lightful for hair and scalp.

Cherry 5207, also 4880

Evening appointments—Cadillac 4132

304 Stroh Bldg.

COLONIAL HAT SHOP

1434 Farmer St.

offers Detroit shoppers a second shop

MAISON PRIMEAUX

1250 Washington Blvd.

where one may obtain individualized millinery.

MARGARET TURNER

RUDOLPH HAIR STORES

Permanent Waving

Marcel Waving

Shampooing

Main 4218

309 David Whitney Bldg.

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773

Cherry 773



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## NEW YORK

## Rochester

(Continued)

## Beginning Next Monday

The October Sale of Blankets and the October Sale of Fancy Linens offer you the advantage of much lower prices in these two lines of merchandise. A good time to stock up for winter.

Sibley, Lindsay &amp; Curr Co.

Co-operative  
Fire Insurance Agency  
E. S. BOHACHEK, Manager  
414-417 WILDER BLDG.  
Automobile, Fire  
Insurance  
SECURITY Plus DIVIDENDS

GENERAL  
INSURANCE  
E. C. MOORE, INC.  
410 Mercantile Building  
Rochester, N. Y.

## Blue Ribbon Bread

"The Taste Tells"

Ornamental, Sour Cream, Molasses, Cinnamon, Raisin, Coconut, Coconut, All kinds of Layer Cakes, Fruit, Sponge Cakes, Biscuits, Breads, John Cox Ice Cream, Mugs, Salads.

## WHITE STAR BAKERY

56 N. Union Street Rochester, N. Y.

for Economical Transportation

## HARRIS

MAIN #560 56 PLYMOUTH AVE. N. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TITLES

SURROGATE PRACTICE

ISAAC M. BRICKNER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

HARRY GRIFITH

Small job work. House repairing a specialty.

60 Elm St. Tel. Maine 6151

## OHIO

## Akron

## THE HERBERICH HALL

HARTER CO.

10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE

MORTGAGE LOANS

Practically New

High Grade Furniture and Rugs

SEDAKER'S

420 E. Buchtel Ave. Portage 7219-W

## Canton

## A BANK OF SERVICE

8:30 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. EVERY DAY

MONDAY &amp; SATURDAY TILL 3 P. M.

4% ON SAVINGS

ON CERTIFICATES 5%

The American Exchange Bank

501 TUSCARAWAS STREET, EAST

At Your Service

## FORGINGS

DROP AND DRAWN

Made from Forging Quality

Open Hearth and Alloy Steels

Heat Treated

Prompt and Satisfactory Service

Send Blueprints for Estimate

The American Forge &amp; Machine Co.

Canton, Ohio

## AUTO TOPS

Cushions, curtains, seat covers, etc., made and

repaired. We also replace windows in closed

cars, make new carpets, replace linoleum on

running boards, and remove dents in bodies

and fenders.

W. M. SCHILLING

615-619 Second Street, N. E.

Near Wheeling and Lake Erie Depot

McKinley 3796

## The Klein

Heffelman Zollar Co.

"Canton's Greatest Store"

65 complete departments—catering to

the wants of 50,000 homes in

Canton's Trading Territory

Crane's Canary Cottage

417 Market Avenue, North

GOOD SODA

and the wonderful

CRANE'S CHOCOLATES

Watch our week-end specials.

A good place for your party.

Overcoats and Suits Relined

Alterations and repairs by practical tailors.

Dry Cleaning and Pressing

ROBERT F. MILLER, Tailor

124 Second St., Southeast

ENGRAVING PICTURE FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

"THE TUDORS"

Harris Arcade Canton, Ohio

## Cincinnati

## "WINDOW SHADES"

The Handy Window Shade Co.

MECKENROTH BROS.

1230 VINE STREET

Telephone Canal 872

## THE KERMIN

Fourth at Race (Second Floor)

DINNER &amp; SUPPER

Hot Breads &amp; Pastries a Specialty

THE GIFT STORE

4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati

CLOSSON'S

THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

Armstrong Stationery Co.

Printers and Stationers

419 MAIN STREET

## OHIO

## Cleveland

## May I Show You

THE NEW STUDEBAKER

Also a Line of Used Cars

H. KRIEDEMAN

Euclid and 101st St. Cedar 2105

Hairdressing Shampooing

Manicuring

The New York

Beauty Shoppe

15612 Euclid Avenue

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

Edgy 3038

Personal attention given your

requirements

R. B. CURTISS

REAL ESTATE

1522 Hanna Building Main 1051

## Auditor Accountant

Systems Installed. Tax Service.

Audits. Part-time Bookkeeping.

Howard E. Herron

Edgy 9829 R 15222 Orinco Ave.

## The Construction Realty Co.

We finance and build to suit buyers,

offering convenient payment plan.

Inspection of homes in process of

construction invited.

255 The Arcade Cherry 420

"A man's mail always gets an interview"

—THE—

CROMWELL-CROOKS CO.

446-450 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio

MULTIGRAPHING ADDRESSING

MAILING

Phone Main 3227

ALIDA B. TEUTSCH

CORSETTIERE

Corsets and Brassieres to Order

Children's Clothes Needle Art

2025 East 102nd St. Cedar 1145

NITTERBOUR'S AUTO REPAIR

Rear of

1821 E. 13th Street Prospect 2061

Alumite lubricating Motor oil changed free

Parking Yard

Maple Luncheon

CAFETERIA

Now located at

2065 E. 4th—Frederick Building

E. M. KNIPPENBERG

HARPER SYSTEM

Harper Improved System

10111 Euclid Avenue Cedar 807

E. CLEVELAND AND HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE

Roy P. Marsh Realty Co.

1030 Hayden Avenue Eddy 7032

E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cutlery for All Mankind

C. SHARP STEVENS

615 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

ALL MAKES

GODDARD MOTOR CO.

8221 Carnegie Ave. Phone Cedar 2804

## VICTORIA RESTAURANT

Everything Good to Eat

40 Euclid Arcade CLEVELAND

## AUG. KONTER

Painting in All its Branches

2546 E. 128th Street Garfield 3352 W

## FENN SERVICE COMPANY

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

2129 East 9th Street, CLEVELAND

Bell Prox. 1948

ELSER, M. WISMAR

Shampooing—Cutting—Manicuring

1820 E. 9th St. Gar. 3088-W

H. I. STILLER &amp; COMPANY

Plumbing and Heating

Contractors Engineers

2808 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

Prospect 3042

"The Conscientious Plumber"

I. ROBERT KIEL

644 E. 103 St. Eddy 3188

EARL L. SCHUEREN

Real Estate

101 SWETLAND BUILDING

Phone Prox. 1106, Gar. 2617

Cleveland—West Side

H. REHBURG

3040 WEST 25TH STREET

Hardware—Stoves

Electrical Appliances

Sporting Goods

Poultry Supplies

Deliveries Lin. 285 Bell

WALTER R. HESSE

SERVE-U-RITE

That is what we are here for

Groceries and Meats

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits

Groceries of all kinds

13000 Lorain Ave. Lkwd. 6697

IDEAL TOP CO.

W. C. SCHNEIDER, Mgr.

We Build and Repair Auto Tops and

Side Curtains.

Hemlock 1600 4408 Detroit Ave.

JENSEN'S BAKERY

10008 Madison Ave., Cleveland

Phone Hemlock 2155 Ret. 100th St. &amp; W. Blvd.

We bind all lines of books

BIBLES, LIBRARY BOOKS, ETC.

Out-of-town work promptly taken care of

John S. Ziska and Son Bookbinding Co.

7704 Hrisomade Ave. Hem. 4888-M

H. G. KING &amp; SON

Florists

Plants, Cut Flowers and Floral Designs our

Specialty

Phone Se-vic 9104 and 2710 Lorain Ave.

THE WELLINGTON GROC. &amp; PROV. CO.

Meats and Groceries

Tel. Hemlock 1588 2136 W. 29th

## OHIO

## Columbus

## A Square Deal Always Pays

It is only a square deal to pay

a man what his services or his

commodity is worth.

With money loaning readily on

the best of security at 7% per

year, it is only a square deal that

the owners of it should receive 6%.

Those who deposit their money in

the Building and Loan Asso-

ciations of many other Ohio cities

receive 6%.

Is your money worth less than theirs?

The Columbus Building &amp; Loan Co.

W. L. VAN SICKLE, Manager

Rugby Building

22 E. Gay St.

High Test

Silver Flash

Gasoline

Unblended

FILLING STATIONS:

West Broad St. at west end of Bridge.

North High St. at Park Avenue.

Goodale Street at Park Avenue.

Oak Street at Parsons Avenue.

East Main St. at Oakwood Avenue.

South High St. at Kossuth Street.

The Columbus Oil Company.

Distinctive Apparel

of the Better Kind for Women

and Misses

FURS—DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—

MILLINERY

THE C. C. WINANS CO.

75 N. HIGH STREET

ALWAYS THE MOST

AUTHORITATIVE MODES

IN WOMEN'S APPAREL

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Ye Portrait Shoppe

KELBERG

141 S. Third Street

Bell Main 165 Citizen 9569

## Picnic and Auto Luncheons

Delicious viands, daintily put up—for which

Lazarus' Tea Room is famous.

50c to \$1.40 each.

Delicatessen, on the Balcony

Lazarus

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## THE W. C. MOORE CO.

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,

Lighting Fixtures

"The cheapest that is good to the best

that is made." Moderate Prices.

SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

## THE UNION

HOME OF

HART SCHAFFNER &amp; MARK

CLOTHES FOR MEN

"Satisfaction or money back"

## BRADFORD-HUSCH

44 N. HIGH STREET

Hosiery, Millinery, Outer Wear

Attention is invited to our

Hosiery Department

## PITTS SHOES

162 N. High Street

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dependable Shoes Since 1880

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

Purchased by

THE PROVIDENT MORTGAGE CO.

Majestic Theater Building

## Oldsmobile

WINS BY COMPARISON

THE MOYER OLDSMOBILE CO.

800 E. Broad Street

County 45, Ring 2

PHILIP JOHNSTON

REAL ESTATE

Phone Franklin 3074-M 46 Latta Ave.

THE HEIZER PRINTING CO.

338 S. High Street Citiz. 3833

Direct by Mail Advertising

Fans, Calendars, Advertising Novelties

THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.

Hallmark Jewelers

"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"

180-140 North High Street

L. W. HUNT

INSURANCE

In All Its Branches

211 James Bldg.

Phone M. 39



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Museum of the Paris Opéra

Paris, Sept. 7. Special Correspondence. After having been closed for some time, one of the lesser known museums of Paris has just been reopened. It is true that the public does not rush in crowds to the remarkable Museum of the Opéra, but anybody who really wishes to become acquainted with Paris should not miss the opportunity which now again presents itself of visiting this curious collection.

In Paris itself the authorities recognize that insufficient efforts have been made to inform even those who are most interested in these matters of the existence of these treasures and souvenirs of music and the theater. There are manuscripts by famous composers, their portraits, busts, and work tables. The museum, with its library and the Opéra archives, has been opened to the public only for a short time, although founded in 1853. One wonders sometimes how they have managed to survive the many misadventures. The archives have 10 times been on fire, and so ill-kept were some of the most valuable possessions that the rats have gnawed them. In spite of a good deal of negligence of earlier administrators, there remain most interesting references to the world's greatest musicians, singers, and dancers.

The oldest inventory of the archives dates from 1748 and at that epoch nothing had been preserved of an earlier date than 1721. But it was found possible to reconstitute the Archives of the Académie Royale de Musique with the aid of official documents which had been kept in various public depts. Thus the Archives de France, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other libraries furnished a large number of pieces. Further, copies of a number of documents were taken at the Prefecture de Police and at the Archives of the City of Paris before they were destroyed by the Commune in 1871.

## Documents Buried in Dust

It was toward the middle of the eighteenth century that the municipality took possession of the Opéra, nominated an administrator, and began to collect pieces relative to the institution. It was not too soon, for they were buried higgledy-piggledy in a room which opened almost on the street. Precious documents written by Rameau, Lully, Gluck, were buried in the dust and covered with spiders' webs.

This negligence, this vandalism, was, however, fortunate, for had the manuscripts been kept in the main building, then on the site of the Palais Royal, instead of being flung into this lumber room, they would have been inevitably burnt in at least one of the Palais Royal fires.

The Bibliothèque of the Opéra was afterward placed in the underground kitchen of a private house—the Hotel Choiseul. It was there supposed to be sheltered from the accidents which had previously threatened it. Today French writers refer with biting irony to this strange idea of housing these precious records in the underground kitchen. Damp and the rats did their work.

But later, during the reign of Louis Philippe, they were transported to a garret in the Opéra. They were in disorder. There was no regular catalogue. They were regarded merely as old papers and were pillaged by those who realized the value of them or merely had the hobby of collecting autographs of famous men. Once more, in 1859, they were placed in another kitchen in a street now known as the Rue Rossini.

Nothing is more surprising to the student of Paris history than the lack of attention that was given at various epochs to records of this kind. What applies to the Opéra applies also to the Comédie Française which last year got together with the greatest difficulty a Molière museum. It would seem that in spite of its interest in art and things of the theater, Paris in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was so preoccupied with the political and social upheavals—the Revolution and the changes of régimes which followed each other so thick and so fast—that it could not trouble itself about the fate of souvenirs of this sort.

## Saved by M. Nutter

However this may be, whatever may be the reasons for this amazing neglect, Charles Nutter discovered them in the Rue Rossini (then the Rue Pinaud) a prey to the mice and to the moisture. With the approval of the Opéra director, Alphonse Reyher, he undertook the classification of these archives and arranged them on shelves in some kind of order. It is to him that we owe their existence at this moment.

At last, in 1861, when the great architect Garnier drew up the plans for the building of the modern Opéra, which is so conspicuous a feature of the boulevards, it was stipulated that a proper place should be provided for the Bibliothèque and the archives. Charles Garnier reserved a superb gallery for them. Even then this pile of old music was regarded as an embarrassment, and it was because it was taken from the Bibliothèque as an administrative measure that it escaped the fire of 1873. Only a few comparatively unimportant scores were burnt.

Just before the war a serious effort was made to constitute a museum and to display to the best advantage and convenience the pieces which had been preserved. It was Antoine Banès who began in 1911 to search

for rare and curious pieces—costumes, pictures and autographs. Certainly lovers of music and the theater should not fail to visit this most interesting museum. There is no admission fee, for it was calculated that the money received would not be sufficient to pay the porter. Probably not more than a score of visitors enter these rooms every day, and they are mostly foreigners. This lack of popularity is

entirely undeserved, for a most agreeable and instructive afternoon can be spent there.

One little point is to be noted. There is no brutal closing of the doors. At 4 o'clock a gramophone proclaims, in the voice of the celebrated singer M. Delmas: "Rentrez, bon bourgeois de Paris. Il est quatre heures." (Return to your homes, good bourgeois of Paris; it is 4 o'clock.)

This is as it should be. One leaves the museum of the Opéra to the sound of music, to the song of a great singer.

## Some Masterpieces of Portrait Engraving

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 26

FITZROY CARRINGTON, erstwhile curator of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, editor for many years of the Print-Collector's Quarterly, and an acknowledged authority on the graphic arts, is showing at his Fifth Avenue galleries a group of portrait engravings representative of this branch of the fine arts from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, from Dürer to Gaillard. There is nothing in these distinctively simple and attractive galleries that does not reflect Mr. Carrington's generous enthusiasm and sound knowledge; he avows openly that he has nothing there that does not honestly interest him. He has been eagerly garnering engravings for many years, and the present exhibition only indicates his strong conviction that this cool, contented and restrained mode of artistic expression, so popular in other days, will come again into more general acceptance.

To fully appreciate the charm and manifold excellences of engravings, some idea is necessary of the engravings in these galleries. One of the gravest instrument plows its delicate furrows on the copperplate, how the various degrees of light and dark in the finished proof are secured by almost mathematically calculated groupings of engraved lines. None of the pleasant attitudes of the engravings or the delicate graphic crayon—none of the delicious impulses, accidental, digressions or lateralities of these more elastic and emotional processes—enter into the network of purposeful, scrupulously precise lines the engraver spreads over his plate. Yet this somewhat sophisticated and premeditated art has assumed at various times a wonderful vitality and bloom, slipping the leash of limitation at the touch of a master hand. Although the technical processes have remained practically the same throughout the centuries, succeeding epochs and individual promptings have brought to portrait engraving a variety of emphasis and degree of finish.

## Dürer's Plates

With Dürer to start the ball rolling way back in the first part of the sixteenth century, his continuously inspiring plates are not only the earliest to command attention, but remain, within their chosen limits, examples for all time of the true art of engraving. Among the prints of this German master is his famous portrait of Erasmus, which shows that engraving is never, at its best, a copy or an imitation of a painting, as is sometimes insisted, but a translation into another mode of expression. The work of Joost Amman, Hendrik Goltzius and Heinrich Aldegrever—this "little master" seen in his one and only large and highly important plate—bridges the sequence over into the seventeenth century, when the flaming torch, kindled by the Flemish engravers in their great ardor, was carried into France by such men as Melan, Morin, Nanteuil and Masson, to fire the French fancy for portrait engraving and to illumine the so-called "golden period" that blazed so brightly under Louis XIV.

Jean Morin, who epitomized the French court under Louis XIII in his gallery of 50 portraits, touched the silvery line engraving with a borrowed richness and warmth of tone by using the etching needle in conjunction with the burin. The three prints which Mr. Carrington has chosen for this exhibition to illustrate Morin's so-called "golden period" show him the precursor of and logical link with the great Nanteuil. Although Claude Melan was an important engraver of this same period, his exaggerated simplicity and over-refinement of line found no following and remained a unique offshoot. It remained for Robert Nanteuil to achieve a supreme place for himself and his epoch in this art. At no time had such amazingly delicate nuances in the modeling of flesh, such textures in hair, metals, stuffs, and other incidentals been brought forth from the copper plate.

## Nanteuil

Nanteuil, like Dürer, was an artist as well as engraver and his line has, for that reason, a certain life and significance. Although few of the multitude of portrait studies he made in various mediums have survived, his 216 plates—of which only 38 are after the work of other artists—are preserved a complete document of the life of that time, from Louis XIV down to the humblest member of his court. His drawing was well-nigh faultless and in the practice of engraving, he worked his way to an unrivaled command of line and tone. Engraved portraits, set in ovals bearing elaborate inscriptions, cartouches, devices and ornament, became the fashion, and there are as many as 11 portraits of the King from his hand. One of the finest examples of his art, which today commands a sum in four figures, is the portrait of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Maréchal de France, a tour de force of finish and beauty, taken from a painting by his master, Philippe de Champaigne.

There are also prints by Antoine Masson, of great merit, as well as four of the plates by Van Dyck which he etched as preliminary guides for the engravers. Other prints are shown, taken from the seemingly endless portfolios that hold the several thousand items in these galleries, bringing the exhibition up to that nineteenth-century prodigy, Ferdinand Gaillard, who was able to carry the technical end of engraving to such prodigious virtuosity that he could lay down

eight lines where another would place one. His work has a certain aesthetic value, but it is chiefly noted for the phenomenal delicacy of modeling and finish. The study of this branch of the graphic arts, practically untouched by contemporary artists, is productive of much pleasure and profit, and may well be looked into with more enthusiasm by the modern print collector.

## The Singing Wells

The Singing Wells. By Roland Pertwee. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. In this book we are given a rattling romance, which, though starting conventionally in London, soon speeds us to Algiers, green and white in the sun, with its wicked and colorful Kasbah quarter. Even further we penetrate the Atlas Mountains, until we pitch our tents by the Singing Wells of the African Desert.

The book is full of the humor of contrasts, contrasts of character, temperament, nationality, and setting. The author's moral may well be, if he means to have one, "There is no use in trying to be Byronic in this day and generation. The modern woman, good roads and the high-power automobile will defeat you."

Too many medals, too much popularity, too perpetual a success, were the dangers which threatened Lennox Casalis. Eve, who loves him, is wise enough not to let him win her too easily. Then, like a trout, he was off to the farthest stretch of the line. The episodes of his flight and of his pique furnish most dramatic situations. Nothing could be more humorous than the incongruous triangle of Lennox, his Algerian dancing girl, and

## AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

Playhouse—Now "THE SMARTEST THING IN TOWN" H. B. WARNER in "YOU AND I" With Lucile Watson And a "Perfect Person" Eve, 50c to \$2.50. Mat, 50c to \$2.00. Sat. Eve, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

ALICE BRADY in "Zander the Great" NOT A MOVIE Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

Cohan's Grand "THE RISE OF ROSIE O'REILLY" Words and Music by George M. Cohan

7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

COMEDY 41, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. Sat., 2:30. "It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax electrified the audience. The audience cheered."—Stephen Roberts, Sun. and Globe.

Children of the Moon With an All-Star Cast

Vanderbilt "Two Fellows and a Girl" GEO. COHAN Theat. B'way 43d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

ADRIENNE The Speed Melody Sensation BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

RITZ Theatre, W. 48th Street Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

In LOVE With LOVE! LYNN FONTANNE RALPH MORRIS HENRY HULL

GAIETY 47th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MAUDE "AREN'T WE ALL" In "The Funniest Play of the Year"

SELWYN Theatre W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Helen of Troy, New York

Winter Garden Nights 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Wed. FIFTH YEARLY EDITION

Greenwich Village Follies America's Great Annual Revue

CORT Theatre W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Merton of the Movies With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

New York—Motion Pictures Cosmopolitan Theatre COLUMBIAS CIRCLE 2:30-8:30 Reserved Seats

Marion Davies IN HER GREATEST TRIUMPH "Little Old New York" VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA

RIVOLI THEATRE Norma Talmadge in "Ashes of Vengeance" THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST A Paramount Picture By Emerson Hough Directed by James Cruze

Criterion 44th St. 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2

honest Jane Toop, the woman chauffeur. He had stepped back into an older century, but not into the century of his dreams. The primitive thing was not there and disillusionment was the inevitable. A chastened Lennox returned to Eve for pardon and reconciliation.

## New Singers for Metropolitan

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday announced the engagement of two new artists. Mme. Karin Branzell, mezzo soprano, and Arnold Gabor, baritone. Mme. Branzell is Swedish, and has sung with the Royal Opera in Stockholm. She is now with the State Opera in Berlin, and will come to New York in January.

Mr. Gabor is a Hungarian who has sung with various companies in Budapest, Berlin and Munich.

## AMUSEMENTS

## TOURING ATTRACTIONS

THE SELWYN presents The FOOL

Written by CHANNING POLLOCK Staged by FRANK REICHER DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK

4 Companies Touring America "A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world:—Love, and the Christian Science Monitor. IT SENDS YOU HOME STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED"

HODGE For All of Us

Week of Oct. 1st, Washington, D. C. Week of Oct. 8th, Pittsburgh, Pa. Opening Oct. 15th, New York City. "For All of Us" is a beautifully dramatic. There is a solution for everyone's problem. Success Magazine.

COW JANE AS COWL Juliet

Now playing a trans-continental tour, including the following cities: SALT LAKE CITY, DENVER, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS THE CHARMING MUSICAL HIT "The Clinging Vine"

2 companies on tour. N. Y. cast with PEGGY WOOD—in Chicago and the West. Southern company headed by FERNE ROGERS.

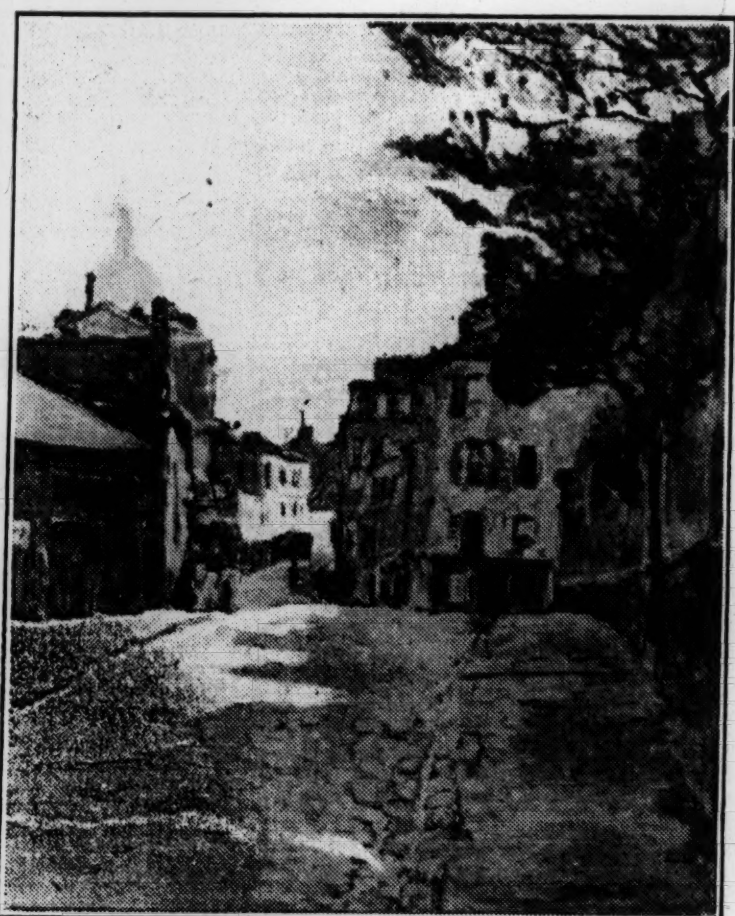
## Letters

ALMOST all people like to get letters. When the friendly word cannot be spoken face to face, a written message may convey cordiality and good will.

The merchants and the manufacturers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate the patronage which is gladly extended to them by the Monitor's readers; they also value letters from those who have bought their goods, or employed their services.

A note of appreciation for good goods or good work is welcomed; so is a courteous letter telling of dissatisfaction. The information contained in such a letter may enable an advertiser to correct wrong conditions, to improve his goods or his services.

So remember, when you respond to a Monitor advertisement, that your purchase is only a part of what you may helpfully do for the advertiser, and for the Monitor.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist  
"La Rue Morvins à Montmartre, Paris," From Painting by Saul Jeffay

Paris, Sept. 4

Special Correspondence. IT SEEMS unusually hard for a young painter to remain serious these days. These words were spoken to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor atop of la Butte de Montmartre by Saul Jeffay, whose studio is at number four of the famous Place de Tertre.

Jeffay is a young painter who is on his way toward "arriving" because he has certain qualities that are bound to bring fruitage. He has real talent and is a colorist of surprising ability. He has a rare way of treating light that shows unusual strength and vigor. He is a worker, too, not one of that clan of professional bohemians (they abound especially over in the Quarter) who now and then proudly hang a finished canvas as a notable achievement and spend the interim at La Rotonde or the Dôme effusively talking about it. No, Jeffay's characteristics would seem to forbid his indulgence in comedy of that sort. Truth, he says, is what he seeks to express. "It seems unusually hard for a young painter to remain serious these days." The assertion was made with commanding earnestness.

"Why? Because there are so many new movements coming along almost daily. But then, after all, perhaps that's about all they do: come and go. Many of their instigators actually lay claim to improving on nature, but they can't."

"What makes you take this stand?" was asked. "I graduated from the Glasgow School of Arts in 1914, obtaining a traveling scholarship. In that same year I was commissioned to execute a

poster for the Glasgow corporation. After my discharge from the British Army I had nothing much more than hope and faith to start building on, but 1919 saw my first pictures exhibited at the Glasgow Society of Painters and Sculptors. One of them, 'Portrait of a Poet,' was purchased by Mr. T. Corsan Morton, keeper of the National Gallery of Scotland.

"Here in Paris, where I came shortly after, my first picture to be exhibited was hung in the 1920 Salon d'automne. Since then my pictures have been in various salons and exhibitions. But it is as a painter of Montmartre that I want to be known. There is certainly no lack of inspiration in its peaceful, yet colorful gray walls. It's a curious thing but not many painters remain in Montmartre long enough to study it as it should be studied. They are nearly all 'ships that pass in the night, migratory birds nesting there for a day, flying away the next. Yet the place abounds in harmony and music. Every room and window of the Butte has a romance of its own."

"Strange as it may seem, there's a likeness in the harmony of color up here with that of Scotland. There are times, even, when this similarity is striking. 'I repeat, it is my great desire to paint Montmartre as it should be painted. Why, each little street, each little narrow lane, is an individual poem of color harmony. The contrast between old and new buildings up here is a subject that can also be interestingly treated.'"

## RESTAURANTS

## NEW YORK

"The Oldest Tea Room in New York" The Herby Tea Room Tel. Rhine 1454 Now at 601 Madison Ave., cor. 62nd St. RALLIE M. TUCKER, Hostess

De Olde English Restaurant Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

Pig and Whistle In Ye Olde Greenwich Village 175 West 4th St. Luncheon 12 to 2. Dinner 5:30 to 8. Closed on Sundays

Three Attractive Tea Rooms Vanity Fair—E. 38 Vanity Fair—W. 40 Columbia—379 5th Ave.

## JACKSON, MICH.

Best Place to Eat in Home, "Next Best Place" CRESCENT CAFETERIA 100% American 142 West Main St. 2nd Flc.

## CLEVELAND

## HOTEL CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.

Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays from 5 to 9 P. M.

HOTEL CLEVELAND

## RESTAURANTS

## COLUMBUS, O.

OLDS RESTAURANT OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY From 10:30 to 2 112 1/2 S. HIGH STREET

## DETROIT, MICH.

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers 7617-7621 Woodward Avenue

Table d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners Also a la Carte Service

Satisfactions given for Weddings, Dinners, etc



## THE HOME FORUM

## England's Poetry of the Hedgerow

THERE are as many wide and open prospects in England, no doubt, as in other countries. From Hindhead, Old Sarum, White Horse Down, and the Malvern Hills, one may see the "subjected counties" on a clear day stretching to the horizon—varied, crowded with culture, packed with alternate tith and grange. The visitor from another land observes, however, and especially if he be acquainted with the great plains of America, that he must usually climb a hill, at least in the south of England, if he is to see far. Walking on the lower levels in the winding and often deeply sunken roads, he finds the vistas short, the "views" obstructed, with only fleeting glimpses of distant hills and of open fields tilted against the skyline. He sees that the lanes and roads he travels are frequently shut in on both sides. There may be a gentleman's park with magnificent avenues of beeches to the right and left of him while he is seeing nothing but high stone walls. Even when his road is winding through cultivated fields, it is inclosed by high hedgerows.

The characteristic English landscape is strictly limited in extent, and the eye, therefore, deprived of wider ranges, is confined to a more careful exploration of minute beauties near at hand—the beauties of twig and tendril, of leaf and fern and blossom. Fortunate it is, then, that England excels all other lands in that intricate delicacy of foliage and verdure which only a patient and loving scrutiny at close range could discover. Climate and soil have worked together, steadily aided through many centuries by human care, to make the utmost of every daunted bank and mossy glade, so that now there is nothing in the world to compare with the wild grace of England's wayside copses, coming just short of the luxuriant, or with the noble amplitude of its oaks and elms. It is as though more were made of the individual tree or plant or bird, as in the painting of early Florentine masters. Deep down in a Devon lane one finds himself wishing for a sight of the downs outside, and then he comes upon a group of foxgloves towering in the sunshine on the bank above him, murmurous with bees and swaying softly in the breeze. A darkly brilliant holly tree gloms beneath them, and at its foot a tiny stream slips by under a mossy bridge. The blossoms tossing proudly above, the holly, the darkling brook, make a composition which no study could improve. The little bridge itself, gray-green with age, would be a painter's delight. Each spot of moss and lichen upon it is a joy to the eye. In such a place one pursues

beauty not into the grandeur of vast size and into the distance but into the minute. The grandeur sculpture of mountain slope and river valley give way, here, to the shapely strength of beech trees, the slender grace of grasses, and one looks not for the play of light and shade across great spaces, but for the tracery of stems and leaf shadows, nuances and soft gradations of color.

England's poets, as one might expect, have reflected this peculiarity of the countryside. Shakespeare's songs

among them would be some of the greatest names and not a few contemporaries; but the foremost of them all would be John Keats, whose love of rich and intricate beauty the hedgerow precisely suited. Many passages spring to mind which would illustrate this love of his, but one must suffice:

Thou shalt at one glance behold  
The daisy and the marigold;  
White-plum'd lilies, and the first  
Hedge-grown primrose that hath  
burst;  
Shaded hyacinth, alway  
Sapphire queen of the mid-May;  
And every leaf and every flower

## Learn Thou

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I watched a flower rising  
From a bulb house-grown.  
Each tiny white foot about  
A tiny stone.  
But with its light-urged face  
Yearning through space.

My heart, learn thou content  
From this white flower.  
Poised so to make my home  
Fragrant an hour.  
But always with its eyes  
Fixed on wide skies.  
Panny de Groot Hastings.

smile and a happy light came into her eyes. They had asked to see her quilts!

Proudly she brought them out, ten, twenty, thirty. There were crazy quilts and the star pattern and the log cabin. Each was individual, and all were of the finest workmanship. Tiny, exquisite stitches held the bits of brightly-colored cloth together. Many had not yet been quilted but were merely tops. Her face glowed with animation as she showed them, and her whole figure seemed to soften and to take on a strange grace as her toil-scathed fingers fluttered lovingly over her handiwork. Each individual

## The Art Which Heals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thought of art is very commonly associated with painting, sculpture, and music; but, today, the word "art" is more and more used to designate the most skillful professional work, including the art of healing. Comparatively few, however, have recognized that there is an art which can be applied to wounded hearts and to all mental disturbances. And so, the poet asked his generation:—

"Is there no kind, no gentle art—  
To heal the anguish of the heart?"

To this query the Christian Scientist answers today: Yes, indeed; the practice of the Science of Christianity not only heals the body of physical suffering, but also anoints one with the "oil of gladness," banishing the false beliefs which prey on human hearts and weigh them down with anguish and hopelessness.

In speaking of Spirit and its operation on human consciousness, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 232): "Spirit is omnipotent; hence a more spiritual Christianity will be one having more power, having perfected in Science that most important of all arts,—healing." This inspired revelation teaches that this art of Christian Science has full power to heal all sin and all derangements, whether they be classified as physical, or as discords of mind or heart.

A brief consideration of the meaning of the word "art" will help us to understand how Christian Science presents to humanity the "gentle art" which heals wrong thinking, and gives to humanity new heart, new courage. The word "art" means the skillful ability to apply the rules of any science, or systematized knowledge, in accomplishing any practical purpose. Therefore, it may be seen that the art of Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy so highly characterizes, is the correct practice or application of the divine Principle which Christian Science elucidates.

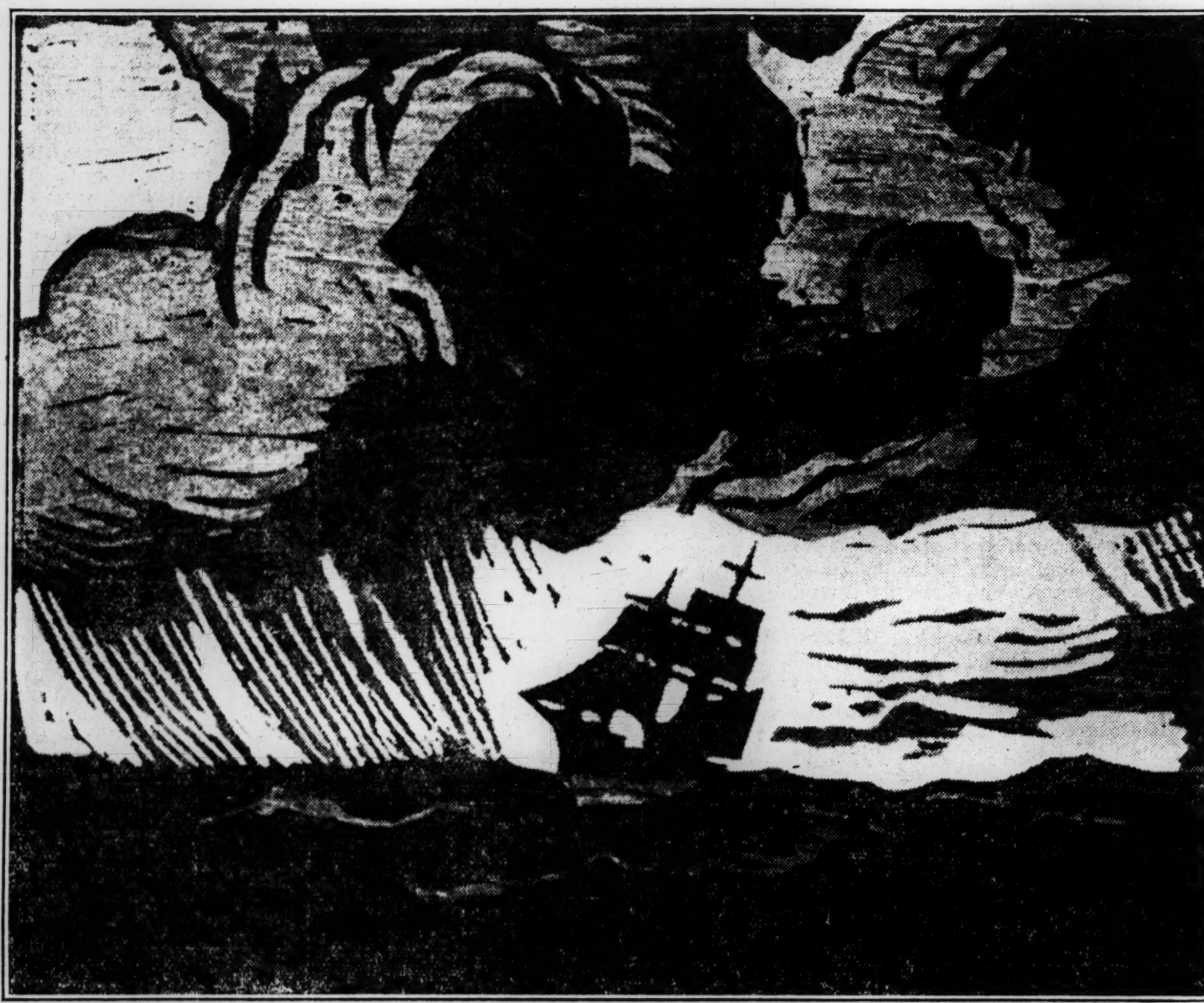
In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 507) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Infinite Mind creates and governs all, from the mental molecule to infinity. This divine Principle of all expresses Science and art throughout His creation, and the immortality of man and the universe." From this one concludes that the divine Mind, or infinite Principle, expressing divine

Science everywhere, also gives the skill or ability to use the great healing power of this Science.

These truths, considered in connection with the statement that infinite Mind, God, creates and governs every real idea, from the smallest to the greatest, are of great practical advantage to every one who will apply them; for they can be proved in everyday experience. Suppose the case of one who, after a long struggle with adverse conditions, bitter disappointment, or loss of friend, relative, or property, is cast down with headache or mental depression. It may even seem well-nigh impossible for him to think or act. In such a case right action in thought is required. Through Christian Science the one needing relief can be lifted in thought by a quickening statement from Science and Health; as for instance (p. 283): "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." The statement of causation herein expressed is comprehensive. It will be seen that as the divine Mind expresses art everywhere, there can be no such thing in the spiritual realm as inertia. Such statements of Truth as those quoted heal the sufferer of the false belief that he cannot think correctly, or that anguish is real; and normal action in thought is restored, as he realizes their meaning.

Christian Science most lovingly heals the sorrowful hearts of humanity, laid low by the mistakes, separations, disappointments, and betrayals of mortal existence. This Science exchanges "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Giving to humanity the new heart of joy, peace, and understanding; taking away "the stony heart" of false belief and unbelief, as promised in Ezekiel; healing all diseases,—the work of this Science will surely continue!

The art of Christian Science is irresistible. It is found acceptable by those who discover its grandeur, power, and beauty, because the inspirations of this Science of Christianity constantly lift thought to rejoice in the goodness of its divine Principle. Its joys are permanent; its strength is sublime; its peace is sweet; its wisdom is never failing, transforming human character and giving it "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."



Woodcut by Oscar Bojesen

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraphic and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.  
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.  
Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 papers.....	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 papers.....	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 papers.....	2 cents	3 cents

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.  
WASHINGTON: 621 1/2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York..... 21 East 40th Street  
Chicago..... 312 Buikley Building  
London..... 21 East 40th Street  
San Francisco..... 502 1/2 Commercial Building  
Los Angeles..... 629 Van Ness Building  
Seattle..... 765 Empire Building  
London..... 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2  
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. R. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

take us into the little fields and lanes of Warwickshire.

When daisies pied and violets blue  
And lady-smocks in silver white  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue  
Do paint the meadows with delight.

Already in the days of Elizabeth English poets had the habit which is seen in their latest successors of placing together the names of English flowers for the mere delight of recalling them. Here, for example, is Spenser's painting of a hedgerow scene:

And each one had a little wicker basket  
Made of fine twigs, entrained curiously  
In which they gathered flowers to fill  
Their baskets.

And with fine fingers cropt full  
Tender stalks on high.  
Of every sort which in that meadow grew.

They gathered some; the violet, pallid blue,  
The little daisy that at evening closes.  
The virgin lily and the primrose true,  
With store of vermeil roses.

And see how tenderly George Withers describes the lanes about his Hampshire home, as though he could not miss a single blossom:

The pleasant way, as up those hills  
You climb,  
Is strewn o'er with marjoram and thyme,  
Which grows unmet. The hedgerows do not want.

The cowslip, violet, primrose, nor a plant  
That freshly scents: as birch, both green and tall;  
Low fallows, on whose blooming bees do fall;  
Fair woodlilies which about the hedges twine;

Smooth privet, and the sharp-sweet eglantine.

In what other literature can one find such explicit affection for roadside flowers, such delight in their mere names, such joy in enumeration? It was the English landscape, its glorification of things minutely lovely, that made this possible, its whitening hedges, and uncrumpled fern.

And bluebells trembling by the forest ways.

One may seek far and wide a companion-piece for this tiny idyll, two inches wide, of John Clare's—a very apotheosis of littleness:

To note, on hedgerow banks, in moisture sprent,  
The jetty snail creep from the mossy thorn.

With earnest heed and tremulous intent,  
Fraid brother of the morn,  
That from the tiny bents and misted leaves  
Withdraws his timid horn.

And fearful vision weaves,  
A dozen other lovers of the English hedgerow might be mentioned, and

pearled with the self-same shower.  
Thou shalt see the field-mouse peep  
Meagre from its coiled sleep;  
Freckled nest-eggs thou shalt see  
Hatching in the hawthorn tree,  
Then the busy and alarm  
When the bee-hive casts its swarm;  
Acorns ripe down-pattering  
While the autumn breezes sing.

O. S.

## Indian Summer

I wended my way to the rim of the orchard where the forest grew and lay down under their shadow, where the leaves were thick with recent falling, and where as I lay other leaves wandered carelessly and unhastily down and fell on me like a caress. Can there be any luxury sweeter than to lie in fall woods amongst falling leaves and see them eddy at every chance breath of the wind that wanders down the mountainside, and then, when the wind passes, seldom leaves falling, not because they must but because they would. The Indian summer haze, the perfume of the leaves, the resting my head on a cushion of multi-colored leaves, the letting my lazy eyes wander outward and upward and outward and downward where I could see the blaze of autumn bonfires in the glorious conflagration of the woods. And now and then as I rose and went forward blithely but leisurely, I saw a blue bird's nest in a knotted hollow of the apple tree or a robin's nest perched in the branch of the trees and intruded on by the apples, and I heard along the apple orchard a blue bird's voice "ber-mu-da-ing" as being lonely and on the wing for the sunny south, where winter is pushed aside by spring. And I confess that I love the blue bird's sky blue of garment or his springtime song more than I love his autumnal garment and his autumnal song. I wished the blue birds would not go south in winter when I stay north, yet they will do their blue-bird way to the end of their blue-birding. Now their song says: "We linger but we must go. We want to stay but the tug of the south is on us and our wings want the sky, the sunny sky, the haunting sky." And they flew past me like blue leaves from a gaudy forest, still saying, "Grieve not for us; we shall be back in the spring, ber-mu-da, ber-mu-da, and the spring. . . . They seem to be singing what falling leaves feel and have no voice to utter. William A. Quayle, in "With Earth and Sky."

## Poesie

There is not anything enduring longer than the sunset by herself, and after one's demeanour and continuance her beauty appeareth to all ages. In vain have some men of late (transformers of everything) consulted upon her reformation, denuding her of her habits, and those ornaments with which she hath adorned herself for thousands of years. Poesie is not a thing that is in the finding and search, being already condescended upon by all nations and, as it were, established jure gentium amongst Greeks, Romans, Italians, French, Spaniards, Drummond of Hawthornden.

THE print reproduced above may have a title, of which the writer is not aware, but one is hardly needed. It tells plainly and forcibly its own tale, expressed with almost reckless boldness, but with singularly striking and dramatic effect. One feels the expanse of the open sea, the heaving of the ship with its reefed sails, and above both the inky, ominous sky, relieved by glimpses of light against which the vessel forms a black and striking silhouette, on which the beholder's attention is centered in spite of the disturbed and distracting sky.

The print affords further proof of the effectiveness of Bojesen's technique, the use of half a dozen blocks, with his color (Indian ink) graded, though black, according to a fixed scale. The reproduction conveys some of the effect the artist attains, although the print must be seen in order fully to realize its merits.

## Mother Love in the Ozarks

Mists rose from the little village in the Ozark Mountains, in the early morning, and hazy smoke from chimneys sometimes hovered in the air at sunset. Scarcely more than a half-dozen cabins of split logs and houses of crude weather-boarding stood in the clearing, but they were the lodestone for the hill folk of the district. The bright callioles in the overcrowded general store roused as eager longings in the hearts of the women as ever stirred the breast of other women gazing on the rare silks and brocades of the East.

The rough homes were set in a vale of loveliness, and who shall say that it made no difference? Your mountain farmer-hunter with his untutored tongue is often the true mystic. Words are beyond him, but the hills and the trees and streams, the wild flowers and the hum of bees on a hot summer day, are as much a part of him as books are a part of the scholar or office details of the business man. Pines and scrub oak crept down to the edge of the plowed land. In the spring, dogwood formed a fleecy bower of white overhead and a purple blanket of violets covered the earth. Midsummer hung golden, black-eyed Susans over the open spaces with a lavish hand, and the crisp breeze of autumn brought flaming scarlet maple leaves and the duller red of sumac.

In the cabins, most of them a single room with a lean-to at the back, all was scrupulously neat. The gaunt women with their tight-drawn faces slaved at cleanliness. The year was a round of work for them, but they asked something more. They were not unhappy, but were dumbly conscious of the tale the wild flowers whispered. Their eagerness to make their daughters' lives more beautiful showed this.

Her shoulders drooping, a little woman leaned against the door jamb, shading her eyes to watch the "furriers" ride down the zigzag roadways. Words of welcome, a greeting holding both hospitality and caution, came from her lips as these children of the city passed before her cabin. And then the tense lines of her pinched features softened into a slow

must somehow, in some way, find self-expression, and this woman of the hills had found it in her quilts. All of her pent-up longings lay in these coverlets. The loneliness and the wild beauty of the Ozarks here blossomed and bore fruit. She was an artist; these her masterpieces.

The strangers lifted a quilt to the light of the little window, admired it greatly, and offered the price of three dollars. It was the woman of the doorway who looked up at that. The woman, pinched lines came back into her face. Of all her many quilts which she thought it had been this one that was chosen, this one she loved the most? But another picture passed before her eyes. There was her daughter, the girl whom she would save from the stifled dreams that had been her own lot. Three dollars was a large sum. The quilt was close to her heart, but her daughter—closer. A sigh, and the three shining dollars lay in her hand.

Again she stood in the doorway and looked down the valley of beauty after the retreating figures. A thrush broke into song from the blackberry thicket. Green leaves, stirred by a breeze, broke from their stems and floated through the air to drop softly on the surface of the laughing mountain stream, swirled for a moment in its eddies and were borne out of the valley on their journey to the distant sea. Her face relaxed. Again its harshness was redeemed by a softening light. Her misty eyes looked dreamily up to the mountains that rimmed her world and saw beyond them. The look was one of peace, brave peace and braver love.

## Spring in Bengal

Winter in Bengal is short-lived. It would scarcely be recognized by the denizen of a temperate clime as winter at all. The landscape is studded with green trees. A warm sun shines daily from a cloudless sky. . . . And by the month of February Dame Nature is busy with her annual spring-cleaning. She plies her duster and broom vigorously among the trees, brushing off dead leaves which linger on after the new foliage has appeared and scattering them broadcast over the ground. For this reason spring is the nearest approach to an English autumn of which Bengal is capable.

But Dame Nature is not content with a mere superficial dusting. Donning her spring garments she takes up her palette and brush and proves herself a wonderful artist. Bougainvillias and baubiniyas she paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree. She makes a clean sweep of the leaves, and in their place paints purple and mauve. She is lavish, too, with varying shades of yellow; but her most brilliant achievements are in full-blooded tints ranging from crimson to scarlet. Early in February she is at work on the cotton tree



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1923

## EDITORIALS

It is quite evident that the financial forces of the United States are still in doubt as to the treatment of the reparations question and the inter-allied debts which will bring the most speedy restoration of financial stability to the world. At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, in Atlantic City, this week, the president of the association strongly urged in his address the cancellation by the United States of all its financial claims against foreign governments. This extreme policy, however, did not find an echo in the resolutions adopted by the association. They expressed rather a sense of perplexity as to the method which is to be followed if financial order shall be evolved from chaos, but they declared very emphatically against the maintenance of the isolation in which the United States now reposes. The bankers have apparently no dread of the League of Nations, for they declare:

A policy of complete isolation from European affairs cannot be maintained indefinitely without grave danger to our own interests. The example of Austria, aided, in part, by American capital in the rehabilitation which is now clearly in progress in that Nation, indicated the methods by which America may, in due course, when the will to establish political, financial and economic stability and maintain peace has been convincingly demonstrated abroad, be a powerful influence in the betterment of other continental countries.

It is, perhaps, indicative of a growing tendency on the part of business men to turn away from gross materialism, in their consideration of questions which seem to have baffled human wisdom, that the American Bankers' Association should have placed in its formal resolutions an emphatic declaration of the need for spiritual rather than material aid, if even partial regeneration of the world is to be attained. On this subject they say:

In the midst of the many puzzling economic problems which the world faces today, largely resulting from the political differences and ambitions of rival nations, the conclusion is inevitably forced on the impartial observer that the primary need of the world is moral and spiritual regeneration as the essential basis for economic recovery. Until the nations of the world are willing to liquidate their hates they can make little progress toward liquidating their debts.

This utterance expresses an incontrovertible truth. It might have been strengthened by the addition of the words "jealousies and suspicions" to the word "hates." For, as a people, the citizens of the United States are free from the hatreds of foreign peoples which are the wreck and ruin of Europe. But petty jealousies, and fears lest Europe should gain at their expense, should the United States assume honorably its share in the responsibilities in the reconstruction of the world, have held the United States in a position of cold and selfish aloofness. If the spokesmen of the bankers' association could impress upon politicians of a certain type the fact that moral and spiritual regeneration is needed at home as well as abroad, they will have gone far toward bringing the world back into universal harmony.

FRAUGHT with far more important possibilities than appear on the surface is the decision of the Italian Government to forbid the use of the names "Tyrol," "South Tyrol," and "Tyrolese." Of course, the purpose of the decree issued by the Prefect of Trent to this effect is forcibly to Italianize the German-speaking population of South Tyrol. In making such an attempt, however, it seems that the Italian Government has entirely discounted the unwisdom of wounding the feelings of a people and of running the risk of creating a new irredentism. The name "Tyrol" is probably at least 1500 years old, being actually found in its modern form in the twelfth century and having been used continuously since the thirteenth. Incidentally the use of the word "the" before Tyrol, although commonly it is so employed, has no justification whatever in fact. When a government takes it upon itself to fly in the face of sentiment so deeply rooted as in this instance it is decidedly playing with fire.

The rule of Italy over South Tyrol was mild before the Fascists came to power, and it even would appear that, in all probability, this changed attitude of the Government represents, as much as anything else, the influence of some local fanaticism operating upon it. The very nature of the edict would seem to indicate this, if there were no other points of evidence. Thus, no notices, advertisements, shop signs, newspapers or picture postcards are to bear the names in question, under penalty of sequestration and an accusation in the terms of the Italian penal code. Even the German journal of Bozen is forbidden to continue to style itself "The Tyroler." All of which shows that whatever is the power primarily responsible for this drastic step, it is based on an extremist point of view which is itself undesirable.

The wounded feelings of a people provide most fertile soil for revolt and dissension. No argument of policy has really the least weight in the scale of deeply ingrained sentiment and a people's tradition. Besides, in this instance, without doubt the change of name will deprive the district of many material benefits. Fruit, for example, which has been advertised for years as "Tyrolese," will not be as readily sold under another name, and other products may tend similarly to become a drug on the market.

The Italian Government may decree that some name shall not be used or that some other shall be substituted for it, but no governmental decree or ruling can change the traditional characteristics of a people. What if the new-fangled words "Alto Adige" and "Atesimo" are imposed upon them as a cloak? This will not prevent them from rebelling inwardly against them, and, even if

their national songs may no longer be sung by the Tyrolese, they will at least be preserved in their hearts. The Italian Government has taken a step the consequences of which are hard to foretell. It is only to be hoped that they will not involve others besides the directly interested parties.

INDIA'S Assembly has been prorogued. The campaign for the next election has begun. And the issue now most to the fore, most discussed in the vernacular papers, most debated on the platform, is summed up in the one word Kenya—and Kenya is 3000 miles from Calcutta. It is a matter bearing closely upon less than 25,000 natives of the great peninsula, now dwelling in the African territory standing neighbor to Abyssinia and Somaliland. Many among these few, moreover, are the "untouchables," whose mere presence would be held a pollution by every one of those political leaders who today uphold their "rights." But the issue, these same leaders say, is minimized neither by distance nor social status; it involves, they assure us, the basic question: "Is there to be equality of political treatment for all subjects of the British Empire, dwelling in whatever part of it?"

So it comes that this Crown Colony, not very different in area from France or the Japanese archipelago, is pushed into the front rank of the hotly contested positions in the race battles of the Dark Continent. The Indians there, brought in at first to build the Uganda Railway—which has converted Kenya from a barbarous wilderness into a prosperous district—demand equal treatment with the whites. These last, mainly living in the highlands, wish to keep out the Indians, not only from the upland "White Man's Country" but from the colony as a whole. Some short time ago the Colonial Office of the Baldwin Ministry drew up a plan, since approved by the Government, under which Kenya's 2,500,000 Africans are to have one nominated, unofficial representative in the legislative Council of the Colony, the Indians, of whom there are about 23,500, are to have five elected members, the 10,000 Arabs are to have one elected and one nominated member, and the 9651 European residents are to have eleven elected members. Land in the temperate highlands is reserved for the whites so far as not already otherwise occupied. Existing immigration restrictions continue, but race segregation, heretofore provided, is abolished.

This settlement of a long-mooted question was denounced instantly by all of India's political parties as "a negation of justice," "an abject surrender to prejudice and clamor," "a tragic violation of the solemn pledges of the last Imperial Conference, promising Indians equal citizenship within the Empire": the quotations are from the native press. The Constitutionalists seized on the decision as a main plank in their campaign platform. The Non-Cooperationists have taken it as a valuable peg on which to hang racial propaganda, and already are circulating leaflets quoting it as clear evidence of British hypocrisy. Srinivasa Sastri, leader of the Indian delegation in London, has protested that it sets the approval of the Imperial Government on a color bar. And the Legislative Assembly, in its closing hours, rushed through a bill creating a committee to devise retaliatory measures against immigrants into India from British Columbia and other dominions discriminating against Asiatics. This document (to be further considered by the State Council next year), ill-drafted and petulant as it is, yet gives expression to a resentment arising out of mingled national pride and humiliation.

On the other side of the penny, it remains to be pointed out that the agitation, like many another similar movement in the big Protectorate, is largely artificial, in that it is confined to the professional politicians, with the great mass of the people little interested. Moreover, it is in large measure a Hindu agitation, with the Moslems, exultant over the successful issue of Europe's negotiations with Turkey, likely to stand aloof, if not, indeed, to come out in support of the British Government. They are not affected. None the less, a fight is on, and Kenya may prove to be one of the main factors in deciding the composition of India's next legislature.

IN AN election for Congress, at Spokane, Wash., Judge S. B. Hill, Democrat, has been victorious by a majority now estimated at 500 in a district which in 1922 gave a Republican majority in excess of 2000. Doubtless this will be hailed by politicians connected with the Democratic national organization as a striking illustration of reversal of political sentiment in the Nation. Yet it would seem the part of wisdom for them to restrain somewhat their enthusiasm until it is determined whether the Democratic Party as a whole is willing to accept the platform on which this local representative won his victory.

According to a dispatch published in a Democratic paper, Judge Hill advocated the election of federal judges, instead of their appointment by the President, as provided by the Constitution; the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to prevent Wall Street control of money and credits; a minimum price of \$1.75 a bushel for wheat; a bonus for former service men; a special session of Congress to fix prices of farm products; the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; and finally, the abolition of taxes on small incomes and the increase of the excess profit tax.

Exact information as to the substance of the platform of the losing candidate is not at hand, but as the election was held in what may be properly called the radical belt, it is fair to assume that it was only less radical than that of the victor. It will be interesting to observe whether the Democratic Party as a national organization is willing to accept Judge Hill's winning platform as the substance of the declaration of fundamentals on which it will go before the people next year.

WIDE fluctuations in prices affect injuriously productive industry and commerce. Uncertainty as to future prices interferes with the orderly flow of goods from producer to consumer, and substitutes speculative guessing for legitimate buying and selling. The farmers of the United States, who have suffered most under price deflation, which greatly reduced the value of many of their products without corresponding reductions in the cost either of what they buy, or of railway freight rates, or of the high rate of interest they pay, are being urged to favor what is termed "a stable dollar": the measurement of values by index numbers of certain staple commodities.

### Stable Prices and Standards of Value

That stable prices are highly desirable is apparent. That changing the amount of gold in the standard dollar from time to time will stabilize prices is not so evident. The price of wheat is fifteen or more cents per bushel lower than it was a year ago. The price of corn is twenty cents per bushel higher. It cannot be the gold standard that is responsible for this wide price fluctuation of the two principal cereals. Sugar prices have advanced 50 per cent, and declined 30 per cent, within a year, under the same monetary system. It looks as though old Supply and Demand are still the chief factors in fixing prices, irrespective of the number of grains of gold that are called a "dollar."

UNDoubtedly, a close relation exists between gentle manners and correct speech. It has been asserted, with some reason perhaps, that good manners are not too common in America, although it is admitted that where refinement is to be observed, it is almost certainly accompanied by the use of good English. This assertion, with proper modification, might be as safely made concerning all nations and their use or abuse of the mother tongue. The author of the criticism in question attributed what is complained of as prevalent American carelessness in these things to the habit of haste.

In the Orient, it is said, where time is held more lightly or considered not at all, courtesy abounds. Had the critic penetrated the Orient beyond the cultivated circle, where it was his delight to hear English spoken with accuracy and with charm, he would probably have found that leisure, of which Americans have so little and Orientals so much, has not succeeded in producing an infallible and general knowledge of grammar. Uncouth behavior and patois are to be found the world over; and gentleness and pure speech are likewise possessed in greater or lesser degree by all peoples.

Leisure and haste necessarily leave their opposite imprint on manners and speech, because, like many other qualities, these elements enter into the various habits of thinking, of which manners and speech are the outward expression. Something more than leisure is needed, however, to produce perfect deportment and beautiful use of language; and haste does not wholly explain the absence of either. True character wherever found shows few blemishes. Because it is inwardly pure, it will express itself acceptably. Outward gentility and polished conversation may sometimes cloak the vulgar and the ignoble. Manners and speech, indeed, are essentially the expression of inner grace or the lack of it; and veneer in these things is soon detected. If the inmost thought be beautiful, its manifestation will be gentle and well-spoken; for love, as it was observed some centuries ago, "doth not behave itself unseemly."

The desirable remedy for thoughtless manners and slipshod English (or any other language which happens to be one's native tongue) is the awakening of the individual to a love for the good and the beautiful, so sincere that it will make him desire and strive to reflect perfection in all his ways. It is today possible for all to acquire accurate knowledge of the fundamentals of good English. None need remain in ignorance of how to speak correctly and with a refined and constantly expanding vocabulary. And when regard for the niceties of speech springs out of the wish to speak beautifully, because it is understood that not otherwise can purity of thought and loving kindness be fittingly expressed, gentle manners will indeed be found to have vital connection with pure language.

## Editorial Notes

It is really rather poor comfort for the average American citizen to learn—although it must be confessed that there is some satisfaction to be gained from it—that the United States dollar of 1913 is now worth only sixty-five cents, according to the United States Bureau of Labor statistics. Of course, there is a certain fascination in seeing the little line which shows graphically that, during 1914 and 1915, it was equal to more than a dollar in purchasing power, that thereafter it declined steadily in value until May, 1920, when it equaled only forty cents, that it later advanced to seventy cents, and then declined to its present level. But the unpleasant fact has to be faced by many that the wage increases they have received do not balance this decline in value, and that really they are getting a smaller wage than they did ten years ago.

A RECENT editorial in The Times of London, entitled "Before Breakfast," and written in a more or less light vein, has recalled to a reader of that paper an Irish "bull" which is worth reproducing. An Irishman, discussing doing things "before breakfast," said: "I never do anything before breakfast, and if I do I always have breakfast first." This itself brings to thought another Irishman who said: "I don't like celery, and I'm glad I don't, because if I did I should be eating it all the time, and I hate the beastly stuff."

## The Rivalries Behind Corfu

Italy's program of expansion in southeastern Europe has been suddenly halted. The troops are evacuating Corfu. The war clouds that hung so ominously over the Adriatic have drifted away. But the idea of making the Mediterranean an Italian sea remains. It is part of a policy that has been pursued by successive governments for many years, and it is one that for the last decade has thrust itself upon the public notice. How far it has succeeded may well be judged by the following authoritative article on the events leading up to the recent Italo-Greek dispute.

ROME, Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The Italo-Greek conflict, suddenly as it arose, surprised no one who had followed the development of the relations between the two classic countries since 1912. Before that year the Italians and the Greeks were on good, and even cordial, terms. King George I of the Hellenes came to Rome, and such was the enthusiasm inspired by his visit, that the newly constructed avenue to the railway station was called after him—a name long since changed and forgotten! King Victor Emmanuel III went to Athens, and the future King Constantine presented in 1910 a silver goblet, "the Duke of Sparta's cup," for the Italian winner of a cross-country paper chase. During the Italo-Turkish war of 1911 the Greek press was enthusiastically on the side of the Italians, who were addressed as "brothers."

When, in the summer of 1912, the Italian fleet occupied thirteen islands of the Southern Sporades, the so-called "Dodecanese," the islanders believed that the Italians had come to liberate them. Indeed, the proclamations of the Italian admirals informed them that they should have autonomy; and an insular congress, held in the famous monastery of St. John at Patmos, established a new state in the Aegean. But Italy "temporarily" retained the thirteen islands as a pledge by the first Treaty of Lausanne of October, 1912, and it keeps them still. It has repudiated the two agreements for their cession made by Eleutherios Venizelos with Signor Tittoni in 1919, and with Count Bonin-Langare in 1920, and it has not listened to the counsels of Lord Curzon, who in his strong note of Oct. 15, 1922, intimated plainly that the cession of Jubaland by Great Britain to Italy formed part of a general scheme, and was conditional upon the Italian settlement of the question of the Dodecanese with Greece.

Besides the friction caused by the Italian annexation of the almost wholly Hellenic population of the thirteen islands, there came, in 1913, the further question of Northern Epirus. When Albania, at the close of 1912, became an independent state, the Albanians claimed as part of it, under the name of "Southern Albania," the two provinces of Korytza and Argyro-Castro. The Greeks, in 1914, rose in rebellion there against annexation to Albania, and formed an "autonomous" government of "Northern Epirus," as they called South Albania. It is precisely in this region that the recent attack upon the Italian delegate to the boundary commission and his party occurred. The Italian Government of that day supported the Albanian claims, especially as it argued that the two coasts of the channel separating Corfu from the Epirote mainland must not be in the hands of the same power. The Marquess di San Giuliano, then Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, forgot, like Benito Mussolini, that Corfu and Paxos were neutralized in perpetuity before Great Britain ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece in 1864. They were then neutralized at the request of Austria because Corfu, in the hands of a naval power, would be a menace to the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. That was one cause of British alarm when Italy seized the island, because the British did not evacuate Corfu in order to put Italy into possession of it—to the possible detriment of Malta.

The combined Dodecanesian and Epirote questions have thus embittered Italo-Greek relations for the last ten years, and matters grew worse when Mr. Venizelos became powerful and popular, alike at home and abroad. For Italian nationalism had meanwhile been born, in 1911, and dreamed—as Signor Mussolini dreams, or, at least, talks—of reviving the medieval realm of the Venetian Republic. Now Venice held Corfu from 1205 to 1214, and from 1386 to the fall of the Republic in 1797. The Italian Nationalists regarded Mr. Venizelos as an obstacle to their plans of expansion in the Levant, because he was strong and able. They wanted a weak Greece, and, therefore, supported King Constantine. Indeed, the Idea Nazionale once boasted of having constantly attacked Greece. To this Italian press campaign the Greek nationalist newspapers replied, and thus relations were further envenomed.

Thus Signor Mussolini found public opinion in Italy ripe for an attack upon Greece when this deplorable affair in Epirus gave him his opportunity.

## An Observatory of the Seventeenth Century

THERE is romance in the stars, plenty of it. The stars have been a long time with us, and, man, for centuries, has been fascinated by the study of them. Richelieu, in the days of Louis XIV, established the Paris Observatory, that France might possess a rival to the observatories of England and Denmark and China. Something of the history of this observatory is told in Science and Invention: "Richelieu originated it as far back as 1664. Colbert took it in hand and Claude Perrault, celebrated architect of the Louvre, put up the first building and work was begun upon it in 1667. . . . It is interesting to read about the old-time instruments. The telescopes were of small diameter, with long-focus lenses. There was no tube and the astronomer at the base of the tower held an eyepiece in his hand, remarkable dexterity being required to make observations under these conditions. . . . There are three clocks in the observatory, kept in a crypt. The temperature practically never varies, and the clocks are accurate to three ten-thousandths of a second in a day. Sometimes no error can be detected. An astronomer can, by observing a star, determine time to one-tenth of a second, but the clocks of the observatory surpass him many times for accuracy."

## Vagabonding Players of Old Japan

"RIVER-BED PLAYERS," they were called, journeymen of the stage—the stage favorites of the Japanese of the sixteenth century. Their story, told by W. G. Blakey Murdoch in Asia, begins with a vestal maiden, O-Kuni, in the service of the Shinto church, who "fell in love with a desperado and forsook the hieratic life. Along with her lover, this enterprising lady, taking her idea, no doubt, partly from 'No,' organized a little theatrical company, which played secular pieces in a booth in the dried-up bed of a river. . . . Presently small dramas, also of a non-religious nature, were being performed by an itinerant band organized by O-Tsu, at first a servant girl in the palace of the Regent Hideyoshi. . . . The start made by O-Kuni and O-Tsu perforce led, also, to the establishing of many wandering companies playing in the open air." From these beginnings, we are told, there grew the marionette theater, and the popular plays which have had a very wide effect on the stagecraft of Japan.